RANDFONTEIN
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FINAL REVIEWED

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2014/15

blue drop
CERTIFICATION

drinking water quality
REGULATION

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Information technology governance is a subset discipline of corporate governance focused on information technology (IT) systems and their performance and risk management. The rising interest in IT governance is partly

due to compliance initiatives, but more so because of the need for greater accountability for decision-making around the use of IT in the best interest of the municipality. 137
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1. BACKGROUND

Randfontein Local Municipality adopted it's five year Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for 2011/12 to 2015/16, in terms of the Chapter 5 Section 25 (1), Section 27 and 28 of the Municipal System Act of 2000.

These IDPs are strategic planning instruments which were developed and adopted to guide and inform all planning, budgeting, management and decision making in municipalities. IDPs are also developed to guide municipalities on issues such as infrastructure development, promotion of local economic development and institutional transformation in a consultative, systematic and strategic manner.

In terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act, each district municipality must adopt a framework for integrated development planning in the area as a whole, and it must be agreed upon by both local municipalities and district municipality. The IDP framework is therefore developed to ensure coordination and alignment in the whole IDP process by all role players.

1.1. WHAT IS THE IDP FRAMEWORK PLAN?

The function of the Framework Plan is to ensure that the process of the district IDP and local IDP's are mutually linked and can inform each other ensuring co-operative governance as contained in section 41 of the Constitution. The Framework must:

a. Identify the plans and planning requirements binding in terms of national and provincial legislation and identify those which were omitted in the past IDP process;
b. Identify the matters to be included in the district and local IDP"s that require alignment;
c. Specify the principles to be applied and co-ordinate the approach to be adopted;
d. Determine procedures for consultation between the district municipality and the local municipalities;
e. Determine the procedures to effect amendments to the Framework Plan;
f. Incorporate comments from the MEC and those derived from self-assessments; and
g. Provide guidelines for the Performance Management System (PMS) and Integrated Development Plan (IDP) implementation and communication plans.

Therefore the Framework Plan is a co-ordination tool for the Municipality to ensure that interrelated parallel planning processes within the RLM are coordinated to obtain maximum benefit for the Municipality as a whole.

The key legislative framework guiding the Randfontein Local Municipality's IDP compilation is as follows:

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996)

In terms of the Constitution, local government must ensure:

- the provision of services to ensure the maintenance and the promotion of the wellbeing of all citizens within its area of jurisdiction;
- the provision of access for all citizens in its area of jurisdiction to water, sanitation, transportation facilities, electricity, primary health care facilities, education and housing; and
- a safe environment

The Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000)

This is the key legislation that guides the processes in developing and reviewing the IDP.
The said Act mandates the municipality by the following:

Chapter 5	Each municipal council shall, upon election, adopt a single inclusive and strategic plan which: - links, integrates and co-ordinates municipal implementation plans; - aligns the available resources and capacity with the implementation plan.
Section 28	Each municipal council shall adopt and IDP Process Plan to guide all phases of the IDP
Section 34	Each municipal council shall review its IDP annually, taking into consideration the following aspects: - an assessment of its performance measurements - to the extent that changing circumstances so demand - may amend its IDP according to a prescribed process if deem necessary

The Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998)

The said Act provides for the following:

Chapter 5	Stipulates the general functions and powers of municipalities
Section 83(1)	Each municipal has powers and functions assigned to it in terms of the provisions of the Constitution
Section 83(2)	Powers and functions must be divided between the District Municipality and the Local Municipalities

The White Paper on Local Government (1998)

Prescribe the basis for a new developmental local government and classify it as a system, which is committed to working with citizens, groups and communities to create sustainable human settlements which provide for a decent quality of life and meet all the needs of communities in a holistic way.

The white paper further promotes three important developmental approaches:

- integrated development planning and budgeting;
- performance management; and
- Participatory approach, working together with communities and partners.

Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 3003) (MFMA).

This act addresses three critical aspects in the IDP implementation plan, namely:

- transformation of the procurement approach;
- alignment of the IDP, budgeting and performance management processes;
- Linkage of IDP timeframes with budget timeframes.

Other Statues which impacts on the governance and service delivery of a municipality include the following:

- The Local Government: Transitional Act (Act 209 of 1993);
- The Local Government Ordinance, 1939
- The Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act (27 of 1998);
- The Property Rates Act (Act 6 of 2004);
- The Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997);
- The National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998);
- The National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)
- The Electoral Act, 1998 (Act 73 of 1998);
- The Promotion of Local Government Affairs Act (Act 91 of 1983);
- The Electricity Act (Act 41 of 1987);
- The Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act 2 of 2000);
- The Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (Act 3 of 2000);
- The National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003);
- The Occupational Health And Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993;
- The Labour Relations Act (Act 66 of 1995);
- The Basic Conditions of Employment Act (Act 75 of 1997);
- The Employment Equity Act (Act 55 of 1998);
- The Skills Development Act (Act 97 of 1998);
- The Unemployment Insurance Act (Act 63 of 2001);
- The Pension Funds Act (Act 24 of 1956);
- The Housing Act (Act 107 of 1997);
- The Prevention of Illegal Eviction from and Unlawful Occupation of Land Act (Act 19 of 1998);
- The Removal of Restrictions Act (Act 84 of 1967);
- The Development facilitation Act, 1995;
- The Town Planning and Townships Ordinance, Ordinance 15 of 1986
- The Division of Land Ordinance, Ordinance 20 of 1986
- Development Facilitation Act (Act 67 of 1995;
- The Building Regulations and Building Standards Act (Act 103 of 1977);
- The Rationalisation of Local Government Affairs Act (10 of 1998);
- The Organised Local Government Act (Act 52 of 2003)
- The Expropriation Act (Act 63 Of 1975);
- The Institution of Legal Proceedings Against Certain Organs of State Act (Act 40 of 2002);
- The Arbitration Act (Act 42 of 1965);
- The Public Audit Act (Act 25 of 2004);
- The National Road Traffic Act (Act 93 of 1996; and
- Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) – (SPLUMA),

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Randfontein Local Municipality has had to redefine its strategic direction envisioned as “The golden green gateway towards the Uni-City”
In its vision, Randfontein seeks to establish a town that is prosperous and built on the combined key elements of gold mining with beneficiation; maize production and food processing. A town that works with its resources in a sustainable way and attracts visitors who are interested in the natural environment while exploiting its strength geographically as a hub for agriculture.
Our strategic objectives that will assist us to realise our vision are:

1. Building better communities
2. Enhance financial sustainability
3. Accelerate an inclusive
4. Plan for the future
5. Establish effective and efficient services
6. Enhanced, effective, accountable and clean institutional management and corporate governance
7. Develop a learning organisation

In these objectives, we are hoping to achieve these strategic outcomes: shared values; financial liquidity; good credit rating; employment and growth in the GDP, investment; liveable, integrated communities; pay services; good governance and human capital.
Randfontein Local Municipality seeks to align itself with the National Development Plan 2011; Provincial Employment Growth and Development Plan (PEGDP) and Gauteng Growth and Development Strategy in terms of planning, development and management of provincial infrastructure.
Randfontein Local Municipality finds itself at the centre of the West Rand District Municipality (WRDM) which is a Vuna Award-winning Local Authority. As one of four municipalities in the District it is associated with three other local municipalities, namely, Mogale City (inclusive of the District Management Area (DMA), which is known as the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site), Merafong, and Westonaria Local Municipalities (LMs). It is located on the south western edge of the Gauteng Province. By 2016, the West Rand District will seek to establish a single-tier municipality or Uni-City.

KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS:

The municipality have compiled and implemented the valuation roll, about 8300 under-valued properties identified and corrected. We have completed a land audit and the Council has approved the rental stock policy
Local Economic development in Randfontein is largely driven through a Local Economic Development Strategy (LEDS). The strategy’s economic development thrusts centres around: attracting new investment in Randfontein; diversification of the economy into a balanced assortment of economic sectors; tourism development as a means of growing the local economy and creating jobs, and rural development.
We are currently engaging with private land owners to sell the land to us.

The rural development strategy provides powerful pointers in terms of how to grow the economic base of rural areas and improve the livelihoods of its residents. The strategy focuses in the main on SMMEs and agricultural projects – mostly livestock rearing.

KEY SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENTS

In Randfontein, we continue to strive for service delivery excellence as encapsulated in our strategic objectives.

Over the last ten years, we have managed to provide highest levels of access to basic services such as housing, water and electricity.

In Mohlakeng and Badirile, over the years we have facilitated the provision of houses to more than 2054 households thereby providing decent shelter and 292 houses are yet to be allocated to Badirile phase 2.

Our water and electricity provision status is at near 100%. This is one area where we are doing extremely well. We will continue to maintain this standard of service delivery at all times. We also look after our indigent. All identified and registered indigents receive free basic water and electricity.

Infrastructure development continues to receive exceptional attention. We are mindful of the fact that good infrastructure is the basis for economic growth. Special attention is paid to our roads and storm water infrastructure.

In our flagship projects, we have already started work in Mohlakeng Hostel Project; Mohlakeng Outfall Sewer phase 2 and Mohlakeng/Finsbury water pressure rezoning

In the past financial year we tarred or gravelled roads and furthermore, we are currently paving roads at our cemeteries.

We are also doing reasonably well in the area of growing the economy and thus creating job opportunities. We are particularly focusing on SMME development and preferential procurement. We are aware that SMMEs are central to growing the economy and boosting the campaign around job-creation. We have facilitated the establishment of cooperatives and SMMEs in the last year.

As a result, SMMEs have contributed to the efforts to eradicate unemployment by creating sizable jobs opportunities last year alone.
However it is also worthy to note some of critical challenges which needs our immediate intervention. We observed limitations in the areas of credit control (slow revenue collection); financial constraints; loss of electricity through illegal connections and water losses; non-compliance with legislation and policies; under expenditure; maintenance issues; unemployment and homelessness.
A report from Auditor-General highlights emphasis in the areas of property; plants and equipment, under expenditure; and compliance with GRAP, as a result of these challenges, the municipality obtained a qualified audit opinion.

FUTURE ACTIONS:

Randfontein, through the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, Municipality have done a spatial development plan. This will give up-to-date direction to the municipality when carrying out its planning in relation to land zoning, transport routes and environment.
The municipality is planning to build two precincts both in Brandvlei and Uncle Harry's surrounding areas to turnaround the face of the town.
In Badirile portion 48 we are planning to build 700 houses and in Jabulani (Elandsvlei) 400 houses will also be built.

We will develop the Riebeeck Lake Recreational Resort in tandem with the private sector development at that site of the largest shopping mall in the region
This will create an environment conducive for economic growth through investments in socio-economic infrastructure to trigger local economic boost.

AGREEMENTS/PARTNERSHIPS:

In addressing some of the service delivery constraints and challenges, the municipality have partnered with the West Rand District Municipality and Westonaria Local Municipality in terms of electricity supply. Other provincial departments have signed Memorandum of Understanding with the municipality. The municipality has a functional and efficient GIS software and hardware systems, this is constantly updated in partnership with the Department of Local Government and Housing.
On the 2nd of December 2011, the Minister of Minerals and Energy launched an agricultural food production cooperative in Elandsfontein. This project is privately funded by First Uranium Ezulwini Mine

I would like to commend all of us for striving beyond the challenge- maintaining a heightened sense of community and respect for civility and open dialogue in the beginning of this term. We do not always agree. We are here to resolve differences and make the best decisions on behalf of all our communities. Our diversity reflects that of our town. Our diversity is our strength.

EXECUTIVE MAYOR
CLLR SYLVIA THEBENARE

SECTION A: VISION

2.1. Vision:

"*The Golden Green Gateway Town TOWARDS the UNICITY*"

2.2. Mission Statement

"Through mobilising communities towards quality shared services delivery, thereby facilitating a sustainable and prosperous society based on agriculture, infrastructure investment, manufacturing and minerals beneficiation"

2.3. MUNICIPAL CORE VALUES

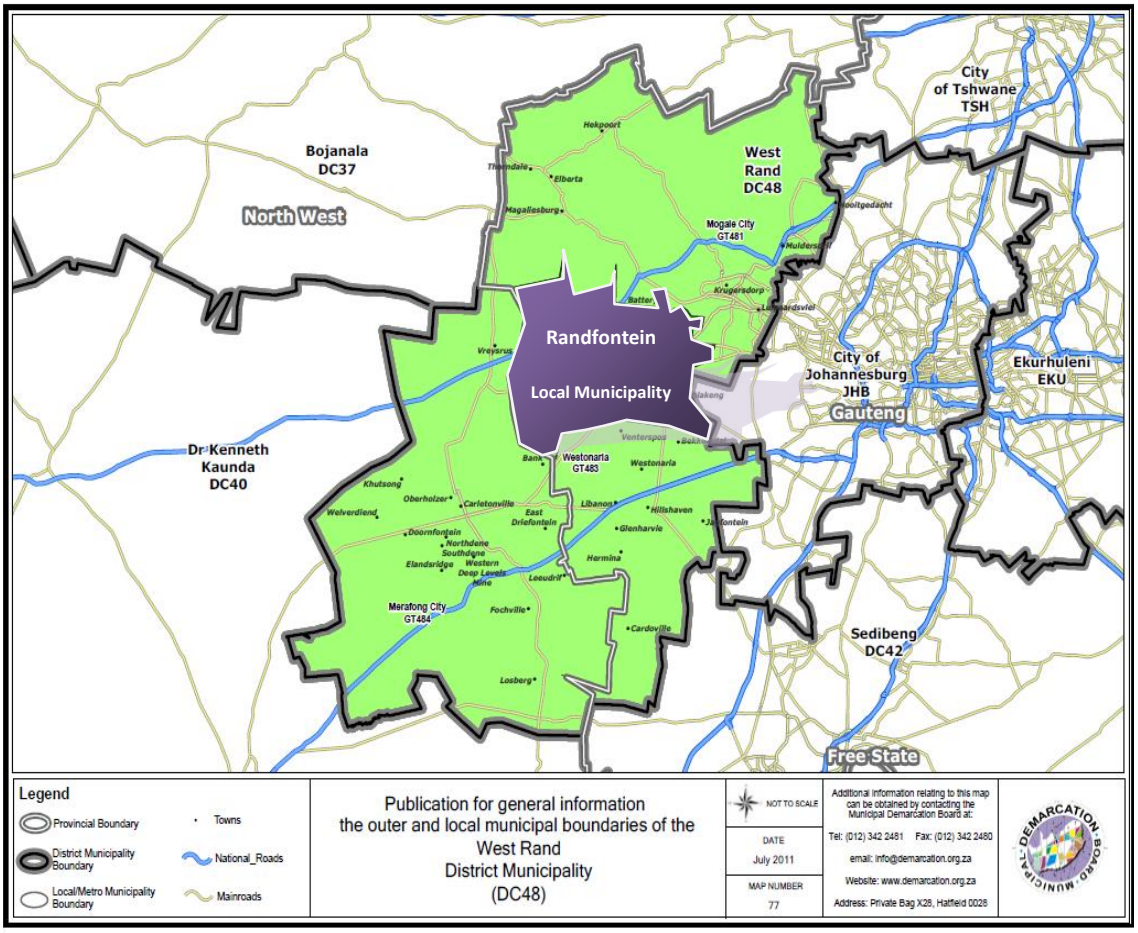
No.	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
1	Integrity (trust), honesty and respect	Always striving to have courtesy, dignity and honest in our dealings and observing laid down protocol
2	Quality service and performance excellence	Provision of first class services which reflect value for money
3	Participation and empowerment	Consult with community and other stakeholders on decision-making
4	Commitment and teamwork	Committed to pledge (deliver on what is promised)
5	Accountability and transparency	Openness in dealing with the community and giving necessary information
6	Continuing Learning and development	Developing an organisational and employee culture of learning and through that striving for development
7	Batho Pele	Observing the eight principles embodied in Batho Pele in service delivery

3. SECTION B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

3.1. LOCAL PROFILE

MUNICIPAL CODE:	SIZE OF THE MUNICIPAL AREA:	WARDS:
GT482	475km^2	22

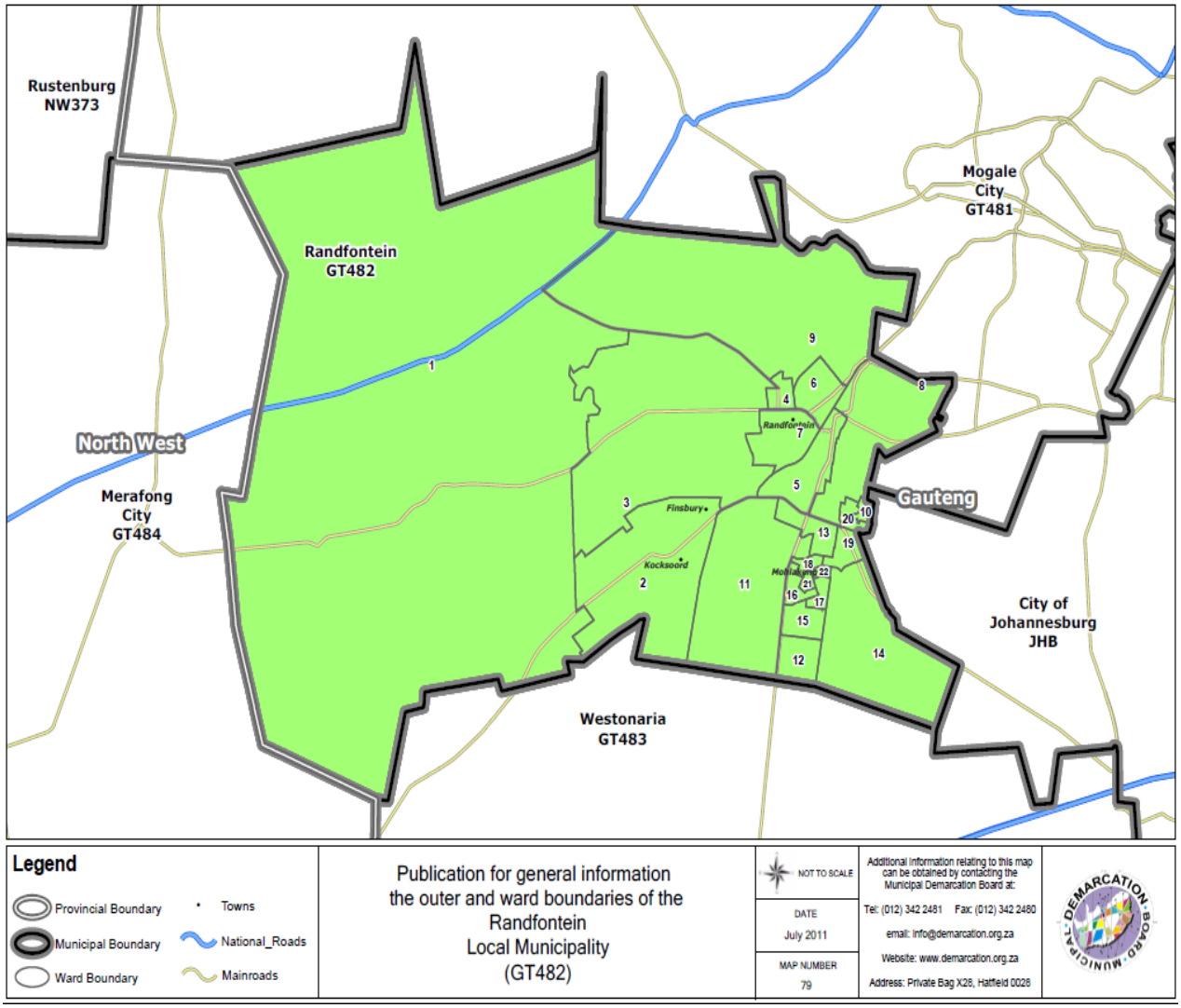
FIGURE 2: WEST RAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



The West Rand District is situated relatively close to the hub of economic activities in Gauteng, and is traversed by major national and provincial roads, namely, the N-12, N-14, R28 and Road R559, which creates certain potentials in terms of future economic development. RLM's contribution to the province lies primarily within the mining sector; however, Randfontein fulfils a residential function for many people working in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Potchefstroom and Van der Bijl Park.

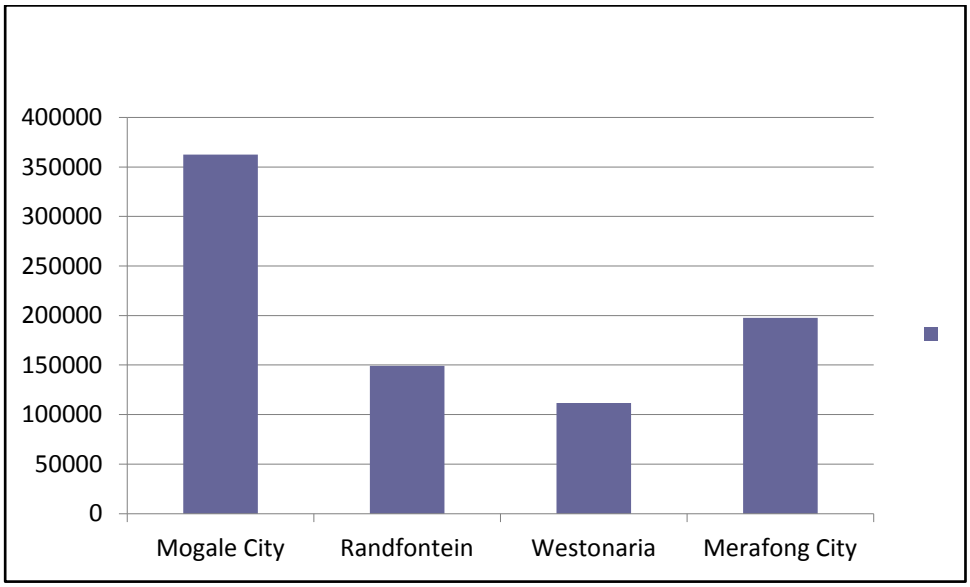
Randfontein Local Municipality serves as a local municipality in the Municipal Management Area GT482, which is ±475km² in extent and its locality is depicted on figure below.

RANDFONTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

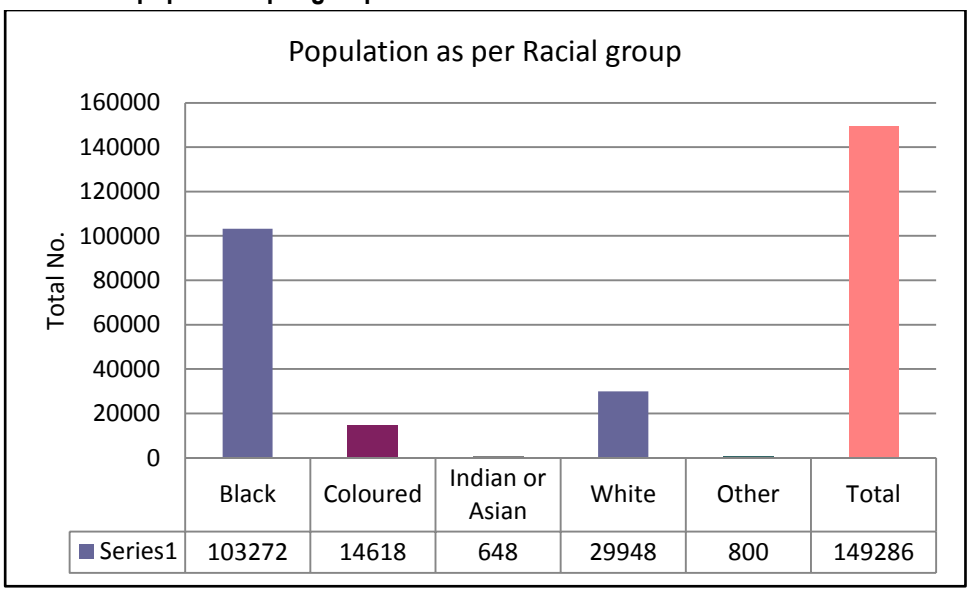


3.2. TOTAL POPULATION

3.2.1. West Rand Population Distribution

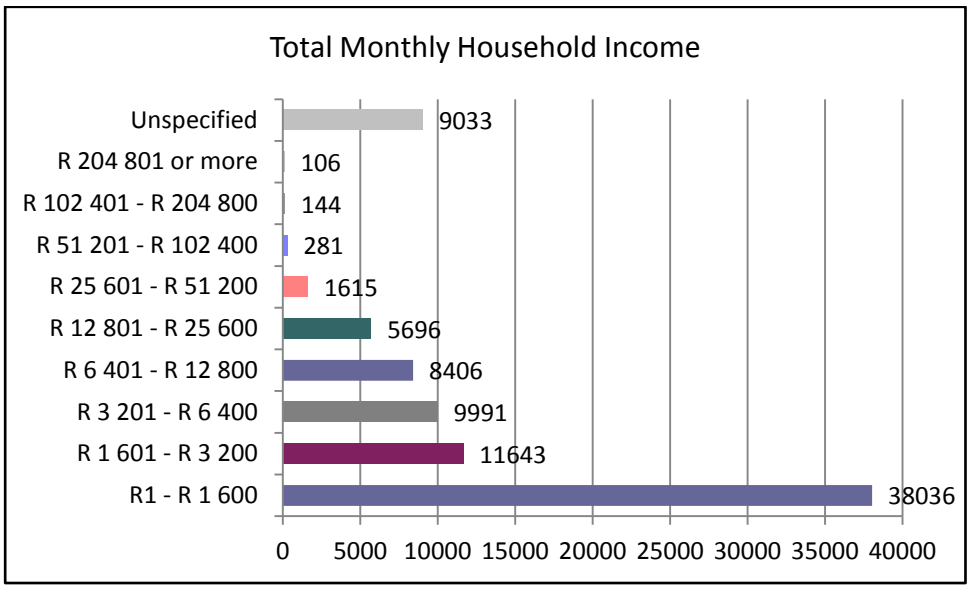


3.2.2. Total population per group



Source Stats SA: Census data Super CROSS

3.2.3. Household income



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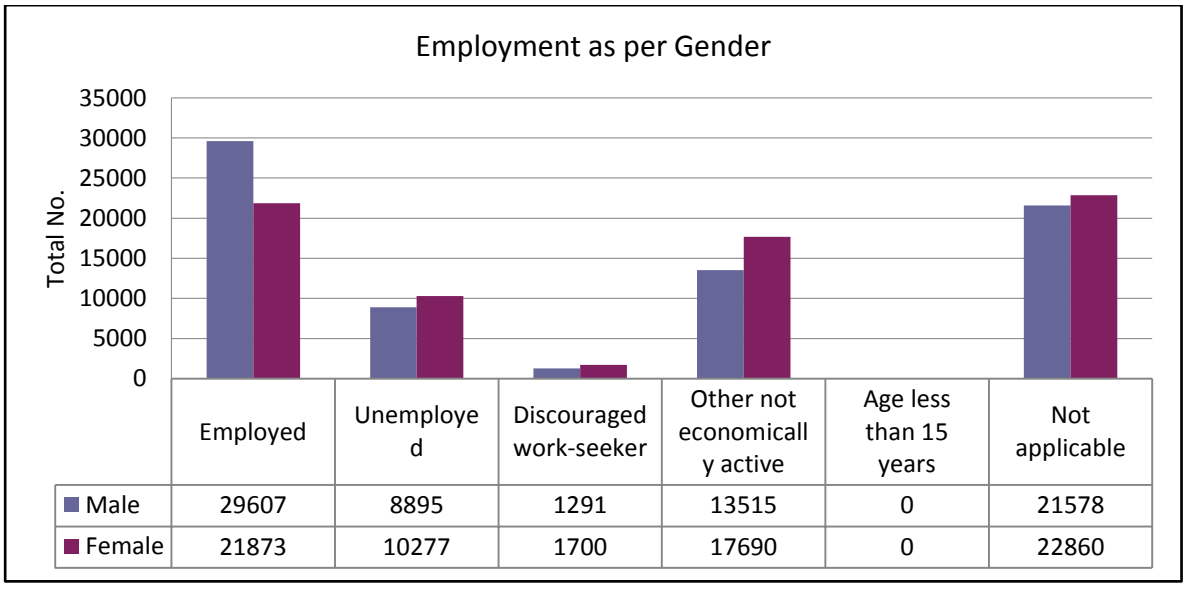
3.

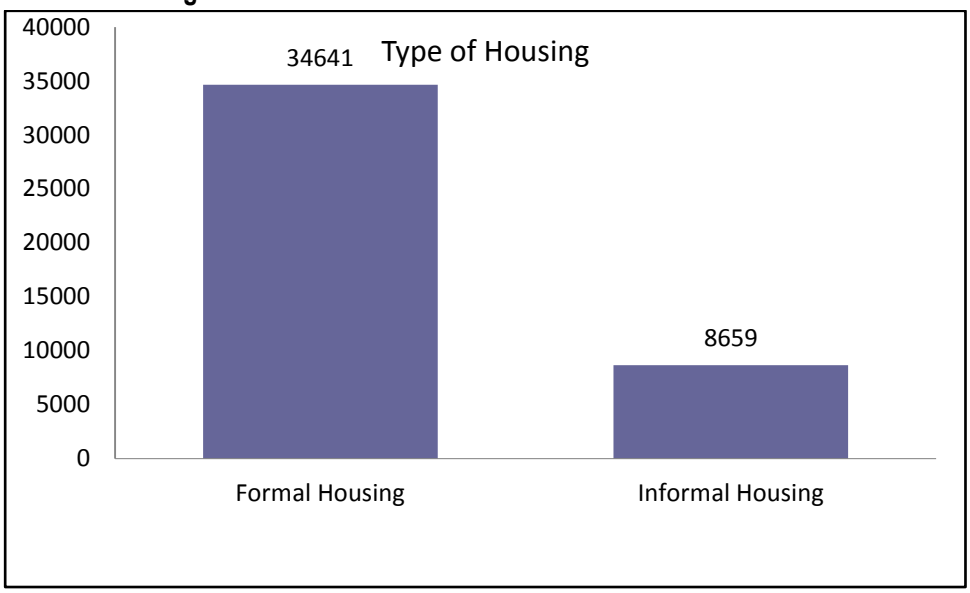
3.2.3. Employment by gender



	Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Age less than 15 years	Not applicable
Male	29607	8895	1291	13515	0	21578
Female	21873	10277	1700	17690	0	22860

Source Stats SA: Census data Super CROSS

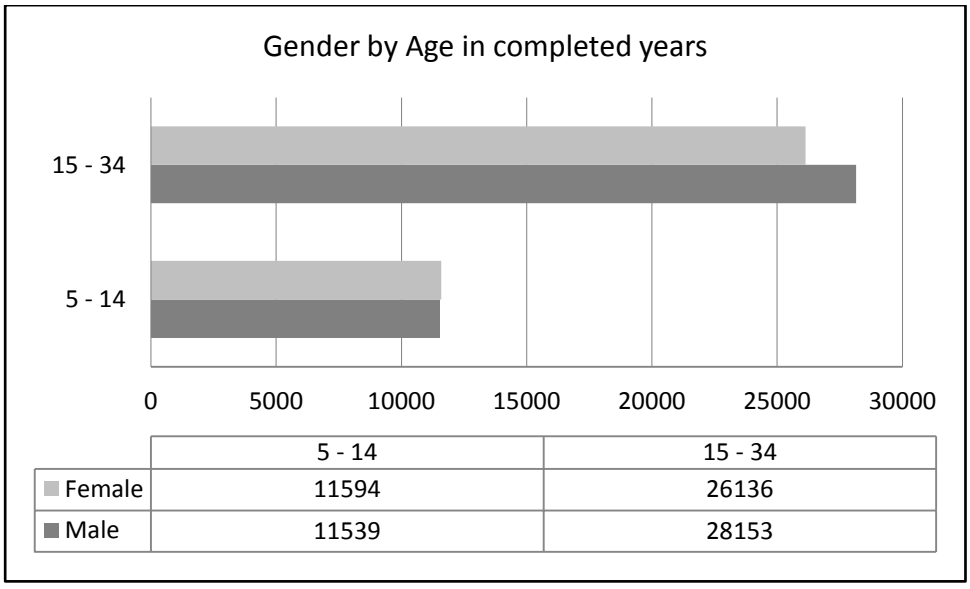
3.2.4. Housing



Source Stats SA: Census data Super CROSS

4.

3.2.5. Age by Gender



	5 - 14	15 - 34
Female	11594	26136
Male	11539	28153

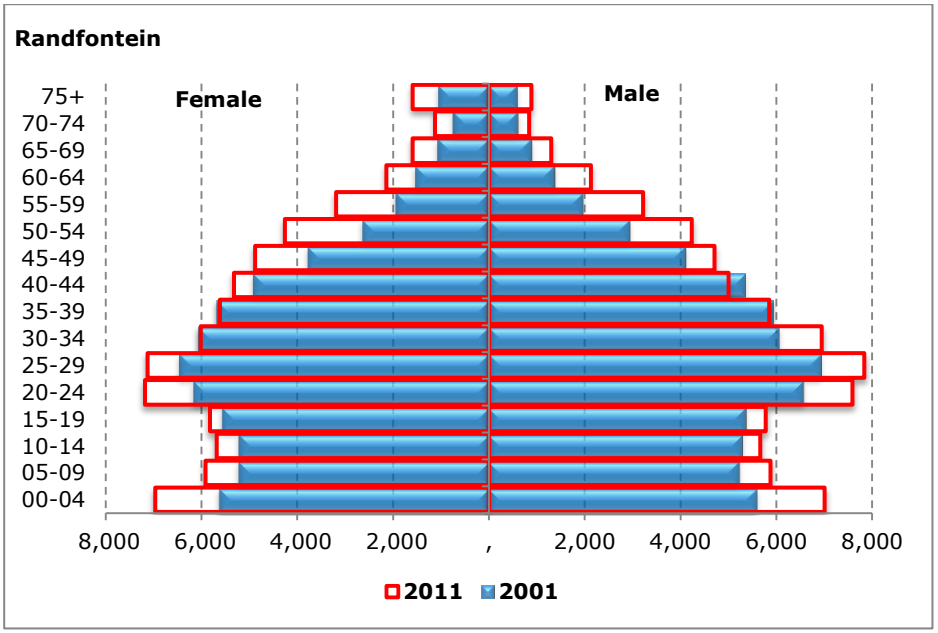
Source Stats SA: Census data Super CROSS

3.2.6. POPULATION AS PER WARD

	Male	Female	Total
Ward 1	5609	5341	10950
Ward 2	5901	5894	11795
Ward 3	3230	3099	6329
Ward 4	2100	2175	4275
Ward 5	2412	2455	4867
Ward 6	3265	3433	6698
Ward 7	3782	4097	7879
Ward 8	5287	4740	10027
Ward 9	4897	4857	9754

Ward 10	1990	2100	4090
Ward 11	1921	2011	3932
Ward 12	3383	3020	6403
Ward 13	4126	3271	7397
Ward 14	3553	3290	6843
Ward 15	3258	3532	6790
Ward 16	3693	3907	7600
Ward 17	1963	2174	4137
Ward 18	3561	3682	7243
Ward 19	2214	2323	4537
Ward 20	4345	4464	8809
Ward 21	2117	2217	4334
Ward 22	2279	2320	4599
Total	**74886**	**74402**	**149288**

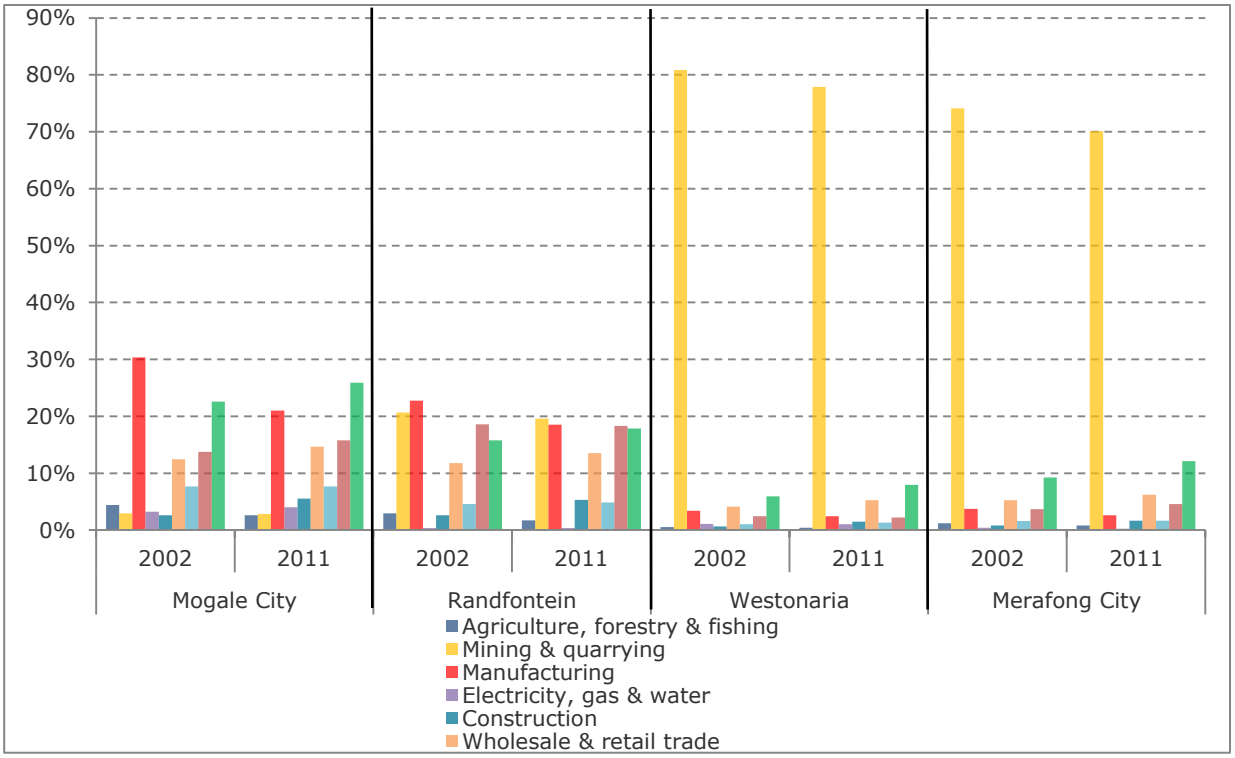
In the review period, the male population of Randfontein grew by 9,991 from 64,895 to 74,886 and that of females by 10,453 from 63,947 to 74,400. The age cohorts with the greatest increases were 00 to 04 years old for male s (with an increase of 1,415) and 50 to 54 years old for females (with an increase of 1,599).

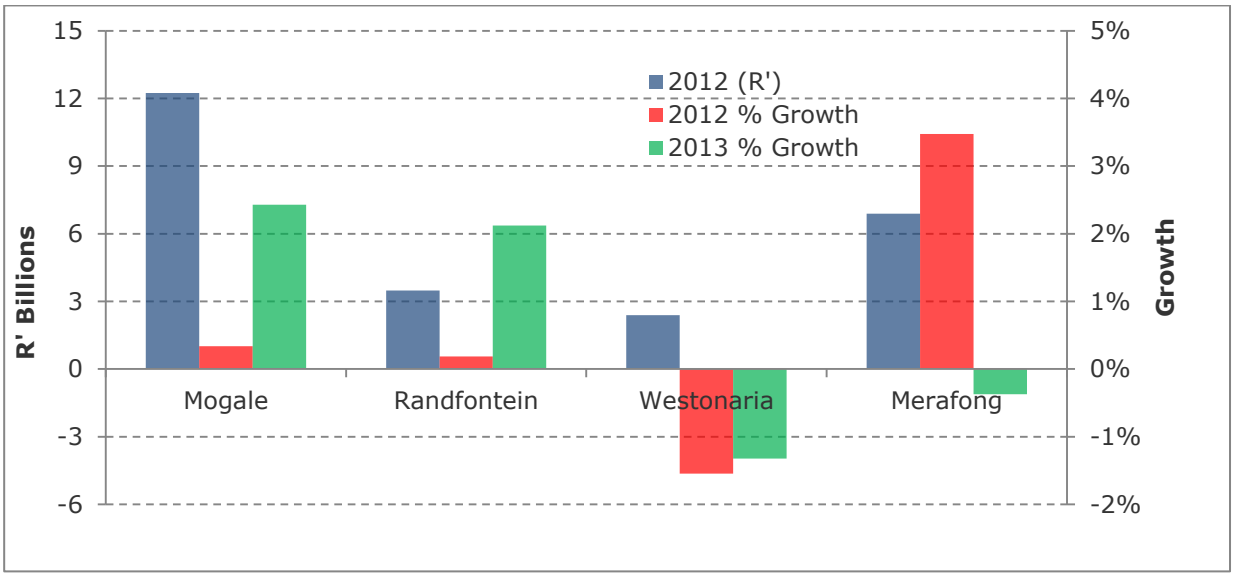


3.3. ECONOMIC VIEW

3.3.1. ECONOMIC SIZE IN 2012:

- Mogale City= R12.2 billion, forecast to grow by 2.4% in 2013
- Randfontein = R3.5 billion, forecast to grow by 2.1% in 2013
- Westonaria = R2.4 billion, forecast to contract by 1.3% in 2013
- Merafong City = R6.7 billion, forecast to contract by 0.4% in 2013





Source: IHS Global Insight

3.3.2. EMPLOYMENT STATS

	Mogale City	Randfontein	Westonaria	Merafong
Working age population	259,918	104,848	81,927	143,278
Economically active	178,481	70,652	57,575	91,521
Employed	134,635	51,480	40,585	66,635
Unemployed	43,846	19,172	16,990	24,886
Not economically active	81,437	34,196	24,352	51,757
Unemployment rate	24.6%	27.1%	29.5%	27.2%

4. SECTION C: POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

4.1. WHO IS THE EXECUTIVE?

The Executive Authority in the Municipality is held by Council; however in terms of section 60(3) of the Municipal Systems Act Council has delegated the Executive Functions to the Executive Mayor.

The executive is therefore constituted by the executive mayor and the chairpersons of the following committees as delegated by Council:

PORTFOLIO	MMC
Development Planning	Cllr. S. Matakane
Social Services	Cllr. T. Matuwane
Corporate and Support Services	Cllr. X. Ntsepo
Finance	Cllr. T. Grobler
Infrastructure	Cllr. A. Sampson
Waste & Environment	Cllr. T. Kimane
Public Safety	Cllr. B. Mahuma
Local Economic Development	Cllr. L. Matshuisa

The executive is directly responsible for taking decisions on matters concerning service delivery and administration.

5. LIST OF RANDFONTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY WARD COUNCILLORS

NAME	TYPE OF COUNCILLOR	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTY
S Thebenare	Proportional Rep	Executive Mayor	ANC
M Khumalo	Proportional Rep	Speaker of Council	ANC
J Legoete	Proportional Rep	ANC Chief Whip	ANC
T Grobler	Proportional Rep	MMC Finance	ANC
T Kimane	Proportional Rep	MMC Environment and Waste	ANC
B Mahuma	Proportional Rep	MMC Public Safety	ANC
S Matakane	Proportional Rep	MMC Development Planning	ANC
L Matshuisa	WARD Councillor	WARD 16 MMC LED	ANC
T Matuwane	Proportional Rep	MMC Social Services	ANC

NAME	TYPE OF COUNCILLOR	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTY
X Ntsepo	WARD Councillor	WARD 2 MMC Corporate	ANC
A Sampson	WARD Councillor	WARD 5 MMC Infrastructure	ANC
I Lebopa	WARD Councillor	WARD 11 MPAC	ANC
T Bogale	WARD Councillor	WARD 14	ANC
P Faku	WARD Councillor	WARD 22	ANC
S Handula	Proportional Rep		ANC
J Kutoane	WARD Councillor	WARD 17	ANC
T Mananiso	Proportional Rep		ANC
N Mapena	Proportional Rep		ANC
B Matebesi	WARD Councillor	WARD 1	ANC
F Matshogo	WARD Councillor	WARD 21	ANC
N Mavuso	Proportional Rep		ANC
J Mbangeni	WARD Councillor	WARD 12	ANC
D Mogale	WARD Councillor	WARD 19	ANC
K Mogapi	WARD Councillor	WARD 18	ANC
W Nawa	WARD Councillor	WARD 15	ANC
G Ndebele	Proportional Rep		ANC
M Sello	WARD Councillor	WARD 13	ANC
J Beaufort	Proportional Rep		DA
P Bezuidenhout	Proportional Rep		DA
B Blake	Proportional Rep		DA
D Cloete	WARD Councillor	WARD 20	DA
E du Plessis (Party Whip)	WARD Councillor	WARD 6	DA
P Dick	WARD Councillor	WARD 9	DA

NAME	TYPE OF COUNCILLOR	RESPONSIBILITY	PARTY
S Erasmus	WARD Councillor	WARD 4	DA
P Francis	Proportional Rep		DA
C Harrison	WARD Councillor	WARD 7	DA
G Kruger	Proportional Rep		DA
B Dreyer	Proportional Rep		DA
B Rooskrantz	WARD Councillor	WARD 8	DA
P Simon	Proportional Rep		DA
S Steenkamp	Proportional Rep		DA
A van Tonder	WARD Councillor	WARD 3	DA
S Bock	WARD Councillor	WARD 10	DA
S May	Proportional Rep		COPE

1.1. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES / INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The roles and responsibilities of the respective stakeholders are as follows:

1.1.1. Randfontein Local Municipality

Randfontein Local Municipality has the following responsibilities in preparing the IDP process:

- Preparation and adoption of the Process Plan;
- Overall management and co-ordination of the planning process which include:
- All relevant stakeholders are appropriately involved;
- Appropriate mechanisms and procedures for public consultation and participation are applied;
- The planning events are undertaken in accordance with the time schedule;
- Planning Process is related to the real burning issues in the municipality, which is a strategic and implementation-orientated process.
- The sector planning requirements are satisfied;
- Adjust the IDP in the proposals of the MEC for Local Government;
- Ensure that the annual business plans, budget and land use management decisions are linked and based on the IDP.

1.2. West Rand District Municipality

The role of the West Rand District Municipality is the same as those of local municipalities but focused on the district-wide preparation of the District IDP. The West Rand District Municipality has the responsibility to co-ordinate the roles of each local municipality within its jurisdiction. This responsibility entails the following:

- Horizontal alignment of the IDPs of all local municipalities within the district council area;
- Vertical alignment between district and local municipalities;
- Vertical alignment of IDPs with other spheres of government and sector specialists;
- Preparation of joint strategy workshops with local municipalities, provincial and national role-players and others.

1.2.1. Provincial Government

Provincial Government has the following broad responsibility of ensuring horizontal alignment of the IDPs of district municipalities within the province.

The Department of Local Government and Housing other departments have the following specific responsibilities:

- Efficient financial management of provincial IDP grants.
- Monitoring the progress of the IDP processes.

- Assisting municipalities in the IDP drafting process where required.
- Facilitation of resolution of disputes related to the IDP process,
- Organize IDP-related training where required.
- Co-ordinate and manage the MEC's assessment of the IDPs.

1.2.2. Civil Society (Community and Other Stakeholders)

Provision must be made for civil society to participate in the IDP process in order to ensure that the interests of different groups are represented. Community based, Provincial and other stakeholders should participate in the IDP process through the IDP Representative Forum. Through the IDP Representative Forum the following will be achieved:

- Informing of interest groups, communities and organizations, on relevant planning activities and their outcomes;
- Analysis of issues, determination of priorities, and reaching of consensus;
- Participation in the design of project proposals and the assessment thereof;
- Discussion and comment on the draft IDP;
- Ensuring that the business plan is based on and linked to the IDP; and
- Monitor performance and implementation of the IDP.

The IDP Representative Forum will operate through a series of workshops and/or meetings.

1.3. The IDP Steering Committee

The IDP Steering Committee comprises of the following members:

Chairperson	:	Municipal Manager
Secretariat	:	Official of the Municipality (Corporate Services)
Composition	:	Mayoral Committee all
		Trade Union (2)
		Directors all
		PMS, PMU, CWP and Managers in the three political offices. (Speaker, Chief Whip and Executive Mayor)

1.3.1. The IDP Representative Forum

The IDP Rep. Forum comprises of the following members:

Chairperson	:	Executive Mayor/Nominee by the EM

		Member of the Mayoral Committee responsible for that specific sector
Secretariat	:	PA to the Mayor/Nominee Corporate Services Department
Composition	:	Members of the Mayoral Committee
		Ward Committee Chairpersons
		All municipal councillors
		All Ward Committees
		All Community Development Workers
		All community members
		Directors
		Senior officials
		Stakeholder representatives of organized groups
		Community representatives
		Resource persons
		Taxi Association
		Business Forums
		Randfontein Farmers
		NGO's
		Sector Department

1.3.2. IDP Project Task Team

The project task team comprises of the IDP manager and senior officials from each directorate.

2. SECTION D: PROCESS FOLLOWED TO DEVELOP THE IDP

2.1.1. IDP PROCESS PLAN

Before embarking upon the IDP review Process, a Process Plan was prepared and adopted by Council on 28 August 2013. The process Plan, in accordance with the legislative requirements, set out the following:

- a programme identifying planning activities and associated timeframes;
- mechanisms and procedures for participation and consultation;

- the institutional arrangements to manage the IDP; and
- plans and planning requirements binding the municipality in terms of legislation

All attempts have been done to comply with the approved process plan, however there were some slight deviations that managed to be accommodated within the required time.

3. MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES FOR COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

The IDP is a continuous process whereby municipalities prepare five year strategic developmental plans which must be reviewed annually in consultation with the communities and all stakeholders (internal and external).

Community and stakeholder participation is very important in the formulation and monitoring of the IDP process as it is the only way of promoting democracy, accountability and transparency. By allowing stakeholder participation, local government can ensure improved living conditions for its citizens

Timeframes for IDP process plan

Table1 below provides all activities, responsibilities and stakeholders and timeframes.

PHASES	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	DATES
Phase 1 Planning Process			
	Presentation to IDP/ budget task team	IDP Unit	August 2013
	Adoption of IDP/ budget Process Plan	IDP unit and BTO	August 2013
Strategic IDP/Budget workshop for Mayoral Committee and Senior Management	Presentation to councillors	IDP and BTO	October 2013
	Review of 2013/14 public participation to determine the following What needs to be improved for the public participation What are the possible alternatives for the next public participation?	IDP unit and BTO	October 2013
	Review 1st quarter performance Determine service delivery priorities Agree on MTFF and it assumptions. Agree on initial cash limits for each department	IDP unit and BTO	October 2013
	MEC comments review	IDP Unit	Oct/Nov 2013
	Executive Managers/Managers complete stage 1 IDP/Budget input forms.	All Departments	Oct/November 2013
	Public Participation Process	Exec. Mayor	Oct/Nov 2013
Phase 2 Analysis			
Community and stakeholder analysis	Community and stakeholder register	Office of the Speaker	October/Nov 2013
	Consideration of economic priorities	Financial Services	Oct/Nov 2013
	Institutional analysis	Corporate Services	Oct/Nov 2013
	Spatial Priorities	Planning and Development	Oct/Nov 2013
	Socio-Economic Priorities	IDP Unit	Oct/Nov 2013

	Institutional transformation	All Departments	Oct/Nov 2013
	Compliance with IDP legal framework	The entire municipality	Oct/Nov 2013
	Alignment of Priorities	IDP unit	Oct/Nov 2013
PHASE 3 STRATEGIES			
	Vision and Mission	The entire municipality	October/Nov 2013
	Objectives and development priorities	The entire municipality	October/Nov 2013
	Programme and Project Identification	The entire municipality	October/Nov 2013
PHASE 4 PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS			
Project &programme proposals	Priority Programmes and Projects	All Departments	
Project costing	CAPEX and OPEX costing	BTO	
	Setting of project targets and indicators	All Departments	December 2013
PHASE 5 INTEGRATION			
	MEC comments	IDP unit	
	Sectoral plans		January 2014
	Operational plans	All Departments	
	Performance review	M& E	January 2014
	Agreement on the 2013/14 adjustment budget Agreement on changes proposed by Executive Mayor and Councillors on IDP/Budget	IDP and BTO	January 2014
	Tabling of the midyear performance review and 2012/13 annual report	Executive Mayor	February 2014
	Submission of stage II input forms by Executive Managers and Manager	All Department	February 2014
PHASE 6 APPROVAL			
	Tabling of the IDP/Budget to Portfolios	IDP/Budget Office	March 2014
	Tabling of the draft IDP and budget to council	Executive Mayor	March 2014
	Public Notice inviting comments	IDP unit	March 2014
	Statutory Public Participation process		
	Responses to and incorporation of comments including portfolio Committees inputs	Exec. Mayor	April 2014
	Tabling of IDP and budget for consideration/ approval.	Municipal Council	May/June 2014

	Submission of the approved IDP to the MEC of Local Government	IDP unit	June/July 2014
	Approval of the SDBIP	Executive Mayor	June/July 2014
	Review of the previous year's budget process by completing the budget evaluation checklist	CFO	July 2014
PHASE 7 IMPLEMENTATION			
	Project implementation in accordance with the SDBIP	All Departments	July 2014
	Monitoring	M&E	
	Review	All Departments	January 2014
	Quarterly reporting MM, MEC, council	IDP and Internal Audit Unit	Every quarter
PHASE 8 ANNUAL REVIEW			
Draft Annual Report	Submission of unaudited Draft Annual Report to MPAC	M & E	Aug 2014
	Submission of the Annual Report to AG	M&E	Aug 2014
	4th (April – June 2012) quarter assessment report and annual report presented to the PAC	PMS Manager	Aug 2014
	Make public the SDBIP and Performance Agreements	PMS Manager	Aug 2014
	Place annual performance agreements on the website	PMS Manager	Aug 2014
	Submission of the 2011/12 performance report to the office of the Auditor General	PMS Manager	Aug 2014
	1st quarter performance assessment	PMS Manager	Oct 2014
	Compile and distribute budget guidelines, parameters and formats	CFO	Nov 2014
	Review tariffs and charges and prepare proposals of new rates	CFO	Nov 2014
	Draft or review budget related policies such credit control and indigent policy, tariff policy, budget policy etc.	CFO	Nov 2014
Oversight Report	Oversight Report made public and Submitted to National Treasury and Local Government Departments	Council	Dec 2014
	Finalise first draft of annual departmental operational plans, service delivery and budget implementation plan for reviewing against strategic priorities	PMS Manager	Dec 2014
	Finalise first draft of the annual report	PMS Manager	Dec 2014

	including annual report of the entity incorporating financial and non-financial information on performance, audits reports and annual financial statements		
	Review implementation of the SDBIP, identify problems, amend or recommend appropriate amendments	PMS Manager	Dec 14
Projects	Consolidate and prepare proposed budget and plans for next financial years taking into account previous year performance as per audited financial statements	CFO	Jan 2014
	2nd (October – December) quarterly report to Performance Audit Committee (PAC)	PMS Manager	Jan 2014
	Tabling of a revised budget through adjustment budget	CFO	Jan 2014
Integration	3rd quarter Performance reviews	PMS Manager	Apr 2014
Approval	**3rd (January – March)** quarterly report to the MPAC	PMS Manager	May 2014
	Prepare the final budget documentation for approval taking into account any other new information of a material nature	CFO	May 2014
	New tariffs published	CFO	June 2014
	MM's draft Performance Agreement submitted to the EM	PMS Manager	June 2014
	Directors' Performance Agreements submitted to the MM	PMS Manager	June 2014
	Approved budget, IDP and SDBIP submitted to National Treasury and MEC for Department of Developmental Local Government and Housing.	CFO	June 2014
	Approved service delivery and budget implementation plans publicised for information and monitoring purpose.	PMS Manager	June 2014
	Make performance agreement public within 14 days after approval	PMS Manager	June 2014

Roles and Responsibilities:

POSITION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Full Council	Approves the IDP and Budget and make sure that the plans are integrated To ratify the IDP Monitor implementation of the IDP Approves all implementation plans/ programmes Approves any major changes to the budget
Mayoral Committee	Provide inputs into the IDP/budget process Deal with political issues with regard to the implementation of plans and programmes
Portfolio Councillors	Provide input on the planning of strategies, programmes and projects Monitor and assess functional and sectoral delivery with regard to Council's agreed programme of delivery
Ward Committees	Play an active role in the public participation process to identify community needs/problems and ensure input of such needs in the IDP/budget process Contribute to the complete IDP/budget process Monitor progress with project delivery in their area Liaise with ward members on progress and quality of work To ensure community involvement and buy-in in project delivery
Executive Mayor	Responsible to ensure that Council fulfils its legal responsibility by preparing an IDP and annual budget with a 5 year financial plan according to the legislative guidelines Provides political support to ensure integration
Speaker	Manage the activities of ward councillors in the public participation process
Municipal Manager	Strategic management of the IDP and budgeting process, as well as the 5 year financial plan. Strategic management of the revision of the IDP annually Ensure that the IDP is delivered on time Accounting officer of the municipality Ensure that the implementation plans take place within available resources
IDP Manager	Responsible for the IDP process and the Process Plan Make sure that the budgeting process runs concurrent with the IDP process and the alignment thereof Ensure the flow of information from the budget process into the IDP and IDP outputs into the performance management process
Chief financial Officer	Member of the IDP Steering Committee Management of the budgeting process Ensure alignment and integration of the budgeting process with the IDP

Directors	Identify projects informed by the IDP process Ensure that their SDBIP's are aligned with the IDP and the budget Ensure compliance with all legislation and by-laws Compile business plans for funding applications Submission of progress reports
IDP/Budget Steering Committee	Oversee the effective management of the IDP process Contribute to the assessment of the needs and identification and prioritization of projects Ensure the linkage of the IDP with the budget process Monitoring effective management of the IDP and implementation plans
IDP Representative Forum	Provide community/stakeholder inputs throughout the IDP and budgeting process to ensure integration into plans and budget Monitor and evaluate performance and progress in the implementation of the 5 year plan and annual budget To provide inputs/suggestions on ways of improving delivery or reviewing the five year plan

6. LEGAL AND POLICY CONTEXT

WHAT IS INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING?

Integrated Development Planning is a process through which municipalities prepare a strategic development plan, for a five-year period. The Integrated Development Plan is a product of the integrated development planning process. The IDP is a strategic planning instrument**,** which guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in a municipality.

LEGAL STATUS OF AN IDP

According to the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 all municipalities have to undertake an integrated development planning process to produce IDP's. As the IDP is a legislative requirement it has a legal status and it supersedes all other plans that guide development at local government level.

THE LIFESPAN OF AN IDP

The IDP is linked to the term of office of councillors. The new council has the option either to adopt the IDP of its predecessor should it feel appropriate to do so or develop a new IDP taking into consideration already existing planning documents.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IDP

Integrated Development Planning is not just about spatial planning. It is a mechanism to manage the affairs of the municipality. In terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 the Executive Committee or Executive Mayor has the responsibility to manage the preparation of the IDP or assign this responsibility to the municipal manager. In most cases the IDP Manager, assisted by the IDP Coordinator, linked and reporting directly to the Municipal Manager and the Mayoral Committee or Executive Mayor, is appointed to manage the process.

PURPOSE OF THE IDP

The IDP is a continuous process whereby municipalities prepare five year strategic developmental plans which must be reviewed annually in consultation with the communities and all stakeholders (internal and external). The aim of these plans is to promote integration and sustainability without compromising the internal capacity required to implement and maintain such projects/programmes.

Preparing an IDP is a legal requirement in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, however that it's not the only reason why municipalities must prepare the plans. Under the new constitution, municipalities have been awarded major developmental responsibilities to ensure that the quality of live for its citizens is improved.

The IDP Review process is being undertaken in line with the various legislative requirements that impact of local government sector. The following table indicates a summary of key local government legislative influences that affect the Integrated Development Planning process:

Table : Legal and Policy context

Legislation	Key issues
Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000	Preparation of Integrated Development Plan. Ensure Public Participation
Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003	Municipal Budget linked to IDP Property rates and tariffs
Local Government Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998	WARD committees participation Municipal administration involvement Council and its procedures
Local Government Municipal Demarcations Act of 1998	Delimitation of municipal boundaries

- In line with the MEC's comments the Randfontein Local Municipality has aligned its LED Strategy with the National Spatial Development Perspective, the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and the Global City Region.

MEC COMMENTS	RESPONSES
Municipality must plan for migration	Randfontein Local Municipality has commenced with its planning for formalising all informal settlements. The adopted SDF will address the issue of migration as there is land available to accommodate future housing.
Municipality must start with its inter municipal planning as per section 31 C of MSA	Randfontein Local Municipality has commenced planning according to Gauteng city region proposals. (District wide planning)
Operation clean audit by 2014	Randfontein Local Municipality has commenced with OPCA in a bid to deliver a clean audit by 2014/15. (OPCA meetings held by-weekly).
Municipality must work with Westonaria	ICT, IDP and PMS of Randfontein are working hand in hand with respective departments in Westonaria.
Unemployed youth and woman prioritisation	Randfontein Local Municipality has a policy to address unemployed youth and woman.
Agricultural activities to be encouraged	Randfontein Local Municipality has an area of 475 km² and a larger portion of it is privately owned, though the municipality is currently in a process of implementing an agricultural project (Soya) on the municipal farm southeast of Mohlakeng.
No clear measure to remedy billing system	Randfontein Local Municipality has adopted a revenue enhancement strategy.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Public participation is an institutionalised function in our Municipality. Our communities have learned to appreciate the elaborative process which ensures that all interested residents are afforded ample

opportunity to make meaningful contributions to policy development and planning for developments in the municipal jurisdiction. The evolution of ward-based planning and the related establishment of ward committee system have elevated community participation to higher level in terms of legal provision and institutionalisation of the process. Randfontein Local Municipality, through the Office of the Speaker, liaise continuously with communities through ward committee members and other stakeholder forums. In order to facilitate maximum participation by ward committee members, the Municipality is in a process of providing stipends for each member. Ward committees are functioning pretty well in all 22 wards. Reports are received monthly and follow-ups made where necessary. Stakeholder forums with business community have also been established. Inputs are regularly solicited from these constituencies on a constant basis. Meetings are held as the need dictates. Otherwise, maximum participation takes place during annual IDP reviews and the tabling of annual budget.

Reports are received monthly and follow-ups made where necessary. Stakeholder forums with business community have also been established. Inputs are regularly solicited from these constituencies on a constant basis. Meetings are held as the need dictates. Otherwise, maximum participation takes place during annual IDP reviews and the tabling of annual budget.

COMMUNITY ISSUES 2013/14 IDP

WARD 1

- Electrification of the RDP houses
- Need high mast lights and 3 x water tanks (Jojo tanks) for water at Vleikop
- Completion of the sewer plant
- Job creation
- Need of a clinic at Vleikop
- Street names at Badirile
- Toilets erected but no time frame as to when will they be utilized and others are vandalised
- Erection of the fence around the cemetery
- All taps in the area to be fixed including those at the informal settlements
- Clarity on the purification of water
- Time frames on the formalization of Siyahlala informal settlement
- Speed Humps
- Title deeds for the community of Elandsfontein and Badirile
- Tar roads
- Houses
- Toilets at Elandsfontein
- Taxi/Bus Shelter
- Sports Field
- Community Hall

WARD 2

- The issue of incomplete Sports Complex-Currently busy with the 2nd phase
- Reopening of satellite Police Station
- RDP Houses
- Traffic signs at the curve at Hillside & Speed humps at R559 approaching Restoration Prayer Army Centre
- Secondary School for the whole WARD
- Park between Kocksoord & Peacehaven

- Apollo lights at the remainder WARD, Kocksoord & the Plots
- MPCC (Multi-Purpose Community Centre)
- Community Hall + Recreation Centre
- Cemetery /Graveyard
- Land for Churches
- Speed humps at the remainder of the WARD particularly at Drakensburg Street & Amatola Streets at Finsbury, Station Street & Human Street at Kocksoord
- Tarring of short Streets (Passages) at Kocksoord
- Tarring/Paving of the remainder of Peacehaven Street (Boundary Road)
- Sports grounds at our Plots (Hillside-Middlevlei Area)
- Fencing & Extension of Kocksoord Library with currently utilized books
- Fencing of Kocksoord Graveyard
- Utilization of the remainder of the land for Agricultural purposes (Between Kocksoord & Peacehaven)

WARD 3

RANDPOORT

- Geldenhuys street attention needs to be given to the storm water drains as with heavy rains the street and properties are flooded
- Heavy vehicles prohibited sing needed at the Cnr Buiten and Van Vuuren street to prevent large trucks from making use of Geldenhuys street.
- Open veld in Viljoen street and also Buiten street- the grass needs to be cut regularly.
- The tarred surface of all the roads in Randpoort needs to be treated with weedkillers and repaired where the grass have damaged the road.

BOOTHA PLOTS AND LOUMARINA

- All gravel roads needs urgent grading and needs to be tarred
- Storm water system to be created at Alida and Louis roads as every time that it rains the gravel of the road washes away
- The T- Junction at Elizabeth and Peter road needs to be made wider and tarred to prevent the rainwater from washing away the gravel next to the road
- Potholes in: Elizabeth road, Lang road and Peter road
- Street were removed with upgrade of electrical system in Elizabeth road, the community paid for these lights out of their own pocket and would like it to be returned
- We need signs that display the street names to be erected
- Randfontein road needs urgent surfacing *Enormous potholes)
- Ventersdorp road needs proper resurfacing
- 4 way stop needed at the Cnr. of Elizabeth and Randfontein road
- The electrical network in Loumarina needs to be upgraded.

JABULANI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

- RDP houses needed urgently (formalization needs to be speeded-up)
- There is a problem with the high masts lights only some working, this causes as safety risk
- Extra water tanks needed as community are frequently running out of water

- We need extra Skip bins for the Garbage as it is not collected regularly and the illegal dumping occurs across the street on the shoulder of the Randfontein road.
- Attention should be given to the sanitation at the toilets as there is a problem with the tank supplying water to the toilets.
- Grass needs to be cut on the soccer field and surrounding areas.
- Bus stop/shelter to be erected for the school children on the shoulder of Randfontein Road
- Speed retarder/speed humps to be erected for the school children on the shoulder of the Randfontein road.
- Extra flush toilets with proper septic tanks to be build.

BAIPEI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

- RDP houses needed urgently or land where the residents can start building proper houses.
- Extra water tank needed as the residents run out of water over weekends.
- Gravel road linking Baipei to Johannes Road needs to be graded and tarred
- The toilets are insufficient and we need flush toilets with proper septic tanks.
- Toilets need to be erected further away from the borehole next to Baipei.
- Bus stop/shelter needed at Cnr. Merwe and Randfontein road for the safety of school children
- Garbage needs to be collected more regularly or more Skip Bins.
- In Baipei there is a very large tree that poses a safety risk and needs to be cut down.
- We need a fence around Baipei for the safety of children.

KLEIN ELANDSVLEI/OOSTER/TOWNLANDS

- Frans road and Park road needs to be graded and tarred urgently
- Vlei street needs to be resurfaced as the whole street is damaged extensively
- A wooden electrical poke in Frans Street is barely standing and needs urgent replacement.
- Johannes street in Townlands/Ooster have very large and dangerous potholes
- Potholes in Lang Road needs to be repaired
- Street name sings need to be erected
- Electrica Network needs to be upgraded

WHEATLANDS

- All gravel roads need to be graded and tarred
- Speed reducing humps needed before and after the Setholela Primary School
- 4 way stop needed at the crossing of Wheatlands/Dwarskloof and Randfontein Road
- Randfontein road, the shoulder needs to be grades as it is much higher than the surface of the road.
- Streetlights in road 1 & 2 needs replacement
- Attention need to be given to the surface of the road in front of Setholela Primary School as water dams up and as a result a large pothole keep appearing
- The electrical system needs to be upgraded as the frequent power outages are forcing the small farmers to abandon their farming as a result of losses due to the power outages. (Dairy farmers, etc.)
- Street name signs needed
- The lower half of road 1 need to be resurfaced.

DWARSKLOOF

- Speed warning signs needed on road no 7 Dwarskloof
- Stop street need to be at the Dwarskloof general dealer Road 7 as it is very risky to get back on the road due to the large trucks speeding on this road
- Bus stop, shelter, for the school children needed at the Dwarskloof general dealer
- Speed reducing humps needed before the Ventersdorp /Dwarskloof crossing as the cars and trucks speeding, frequently skip this stop resulting in fatal accidents.
- Street lights needed on road no 7
- The shoulder of road no 7 is very high and breaking away the tar surface it needs to be filled with gravel.
- Potholes at the Wheatlands/Dwarskloof/Randfontein RD crossing
- Street names and signs needed

DROOGEHEUWEL

- RDP houses needed urgently
- Water needs to be delivered regularly

WARD 4

Infrastructure

- Resurfacing of all roads especially Lazaar and Botha Street
- Filling of potholes in a proper manner
- Intervention on air pollution from mine dumps
- Establish of new sewerage work further from residential area
- Maintain curb stones and replace
- Street sweeping especially in union street
- Storm water drain corner Union and Van Deventer Street to be replaced unsafe for the pedestrians
- Electricity in Wilbotsdal must be upgraded
- Corner Anna and Ventersdorp Road Barrier must be replaced
- Signs to be erected in problems areas for dumping
- Temporary sanitation to be provided at Informal Settlement

Traffic Department

- Law enforcement against Quad and off road bikes
- Road signs, names and markings to be replaced or painted
- Heavy duty Trucks driving through Botha street to be –routed
- Paintings of parking bays, pedestrians crossing and other road markings
- Sector policing in the WARD

Park Department

- Flowers and Palms to be maintained in Main roads
- Grass cutting continually in Vlei Cnr.Malan and Langerman street, Cnr Botha & Van Deventer street, Anna street, Ventersdorp road Road and mini Sub at Cnr.Market and Van Deventer street
- Reduce removal at informal settlement must done twice a week
- Provide containers s businesses complain about the corners of Van Deventer and Union Street and Sauer and Union Street.

Housing Department

- Housing must be provided for the informal settlement as it is unsafe, health risk and fire hazard

Capital Projects

- Vlei land Cnr Malan and Langerman street to be maintained as it is unprotected area
- Upgrading of electricity in Wilbotsdal Plots
- Resurfacing of Botha street Randgate
- Replacing the barrier corner Anna and Ventersdorp Road

Social services

- A need is there for a bigger Clinic as is about four WARDs using the clinic Randgate

WARD 5

- Speed Humps
- Pot Holes
- Storm Water Drainage
- High mast Lights
- Pavement at Traffic Department
- Water Meters
- Street pole advertising
- Title Deeds
- Temporary Soccer Fields
- Supply Wheelie Bins
- Housing

WARD 6

The following Facilities are offered in WARD 6:

- Primary School x 1
- Churches x 7
- Riebeeck Lake
- Parks
- Tarred Roads
- Electricity supplied by RANDFONTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
- Water supplied by RANDFONTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY and Boreholes
- Storm Water Drains
- Sewerage connections
- Refuse removal
- Streetlights / Street Names
- Shops

Residents of the WARD may make use the following facilities located in other WARDs:

- Old Age Homes
- Taxi Ranks
- Police Station
- Clinics
- Hospital
- Libraries
- Primary Schools
- High Schools

Crime

- House breakings
- Motor vehicle theft
- Murders
- Rape
- Assault
- Theft of manhole covers and traffic signs
- Vandalism
- Pollution of water (Riebeeck Lake)
- Illegal Dumping

Issues, which need urgent attention:

- Illegal squatters under Cemetery Road Bridge – to be removed
- Control of Heavy Duty Trucks driving through WARD especially Raven Road / Kenneth Road / Homestead avenue and Greenhills Avenue
- Law enforcement against quad and off road motorbikes
- Road Signs – to be replaced where there are none and when needed
- Road markings – all markings to be painting and repainted on a continual basis
- Street Names – to be painted on all curb stones
- Road maintenance - Proper filling of potholes – Resealing of cracks
- Resurfacing of all Roads
- Maintenance of Curb Stones and replacement where tree roots have damages or uplifted them
- Permanent removal of grass growing in tar roads
- Water – Constant supply - Pressure to remain constant
- Sewerage – Maintained on a continually basis – Blockages and leakages to be dealt with immediately
- Grass cutting continually - ESPECIALLY - all open fields & parks
- Cutting and pruning of all trees
- Street Lights – Maintenance – each light to be working at night (Serious problem)
- Electricity – Constant supply to be maintained - Upgrading done when needed
- Illegal Dumping – Signs to be erected in problem areas – Trespassers to be prosecuted (Big bins in Homelake near railway line)
- Peace Officers to uphold the Municipal Bylaws and be visible
- Crime Prevention and deployment of more Sector Policing in the WARD
- Traffic Officers to be deployed at the School before and after school to control the traffic
- Council intervention with regards to air pollution from dust coming off Mine Dumps
- Play Parks to be re-equipped with play equipment e.g. swings slides, sea-saws etc. and dustbins. (Palm str park to be upgraded)
- Illegal dumping – Frieda avenue, Riebeeck Lake
- Speed Humps – Raven Road, Convent Road etc.
- Storm water drains to be cleaned out and Fixed/upgraded

Capital Projects:

- Riebeeck Lake upgrade
- Street Names within the WARD (painted and erected on poles)
- Greenhills Sport stadium upgrade
- Greenhills Circle upgrade

WARD 7

The following Facilities are offered in WARD 7:

- High School x 1
- College x 1
- Churches x 9
- Bird Park
- Parks
- Tarred Roads
- Electricity supplied by RANDFONTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
- Water supplied by RANDFONTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY and Boreholes
- Storm Water Drains
- Sewerage connections
- Refuse removal
- Streetlights / Street Names
- Factories (Nola / Aranda etc)

Residents of the WARD may make use the following facilities located in other WARDs:

- Old Age Homes
- Taxi Ranks
- Police Station
- Clinics
- Hospital
- Libraries
- Primary School

Issues, which need urgent attention:

- Control of Heavy Duty Trucks driving through WARD especially Arend Drive / Tulbach st / Angelier st / Homestead avenue and Lazaar st
- Law enforcement against quad and off road motorbikes
- Road Signs – to be replaced where there are none and when needed
- Road markings – all markings to be painting and repainted on a continual basis
- Street Names – to be painted on all curb stones
- Road maintenance - Proper filling of potholes – Resealing of cracks
- Resurfacing of all Roads – ESPECIALLY – Tambotie st / Cormorant st
- Maintenance of Curb Stones and replacement where tree roots have damages or uplifted them
- Permanent removal of grass growing in tar roads
- Water – Constant supply - Pressure to remain constant
- Sewerage – Maintained on a continually basis – Blockages and leakages to be dealt with immediately

- Grass cutting continually - ESPECIALLY - all open fields & parks especially Bird Park / Park in Woltemade st / Angelier st / Arend drive and between the Oak trees and Tulbach st
- Cutting and pruning of all trees
- Street Lights – Maintenance – each light to be working at night
- Electricity – Constant supply to be maintained - Upgrading done when needed
- Illegal Dumping – Signs to be erected in problem areas – Trespassers to be prosecuted
- Peace Officers to uphold the Municipal Bylaws and be visible and contactable in the ward
- Crime Prevention and deployment of more Sector Policing in the WARD
- Traffic Officers to be deployed at the School before and after school to control the traffic
- Council intervention with regards to air pollution from dust coming off Mine Dumps
- Play Parks to be re-equipped with play equipment eg: swings, slides, sea-saws etc. and dustbins. (Woltemade st park to be Upgraded
- Bird Park - Treatment of water and eradication of Hyacinths / reeds. Grass cutting. Replacement of steel dustbins
- Illegal dumping (behind the Bird park / Arend st between the Oak trees / Angelier st)
- Protection of the Oak trees in Eike Park (By laws to be Enforced)
- Storm water drains to be cleaned out and Fixed/upgraded

Capital Projects:

- New Fence around the Bird park
- Street Names within the WARD (painted and erected on poles)
- New Bridge Helikon Park – Extension of Areand st (behind the Bird park) into Aureus
- New Traffic light inter section Homestead and Tambotie st
- Re surface of Assvoel st, Tambotie street, Cormorant st,Mossie Massyn st
- Parks – Woltemade street park to restored and upgraded and a New park cnr Varing and Tulbach st to be erected

WARD 8

Negotiations

- The transfer of houses at the Dick Powell Villas & Sweet Valley.
- The removal of Siyakelle Squatter Camp from the Landfill Site to open land between Toekomsrus and the Landfill Site.
- The transfer of Bhongweni to the jurisdiction of Randfontein Municipality.
- Completion of the Title Deeds process.

Construction Development

- An Old Age Home on erf 1581 Toekomsrus Extension 1
- Completion of the houses atToekomsrus Extension 1.(Old Rep Props 40 houses)
- Rezoning erf 272 Komatie Revier street to accommodate 100 houses on this erf.
- Construction of Phase two at Sweet Valley.
- Construction of a Home Base Care Centre for the people living with HIV / AIDS and other dreadful diseases on erf 1586
- Rebuilding the fence of the Toekomsrus Sport Grounds.

Renovations

- The Toekomsrus Community Hall

- The Toekomsrus Administration Office
- The Toekomsrus Sports grounds

Land Reform

- Rezoning of open Land site for the purpose of building church.
- Rezoning of erf from servitude to a parking area for the Anglican Church
- Rezoning of Business erven in Diamond Street to residence 1.

High Mass Lights

- Pearl Street x2
- Gold street x2
- Blackberry Street
- Pluto Street
- Ruby Street
- Station Street (Dick Powell Villas)
- 15th Street (Dick Powell Villas)
- Skool Street (Dick Powell Villas)
- Village Street x2 (Dick Powell Villas)

Speed humps

The following streets need humps urgently:

- Orange Rivier Street
- Diamant Street
- Gold Street
- Kliniek Street 1
- Kliniek Street 2
- Venus Street
- Virgo Street
- Ruby Street
- Jupiter Street
- Visrivier Street
- Platinum Street
- Southern Cross Street
- Asbestos Street
- Mangaan Street
- Lood Street
- Pearl Street
- Quarts Street
- Stêr Street
- Pearl Street 2
- Zinc Street
- Pluto Street
- Village Street Dick Powell Villas
- 10th Street Dick Powell Villas
- 6th Street Dick Powell Villas
- 12th Street Dick Powell Villas
- 15th Street Dick Powell Villas

- 16th Street Dick Powell Villas
- Station Street Dick Powell Villas
- Cemetery Road Dick Powell Villas

Pot Holes

The following potholes need to be removed:

- Orange Rivier Street [Opposite the Toekomsrus Council Administration Office]
- Diamant Street
- Kliniek Street 1
- Kliniek Street 2 [Opposite the second Shopping Complex]
- Venus Street
- Virgo Street
- Ruby Street
- Visrivier Street
- Platinum Street
- Stêr Street
- Pearl Street
- Zinc Street
- Komatierivier Street
- Jupiter Street
- Pluto Street
- Village Street Dick Powell Villas
- 10th Street Dick Powell Villas
- 6th Street Dick Powell Villas
- 12th Street Dick Powell Villas
- 15th Street Dick Powell Villas
- 16th Street Dick Powell Villas
- Station Street Dick Powell Villas
- Cemetery Road Dick Powell Villas
- Cnr/ Strawberry & Visrivier Street
- Cnr/ Diamant & Gold Street
- Cnr. Diamant & Pluto Street
- Cnr. Ruby & Komatierevier Street
- Cnr/Gold & Plum Street
- Cnr/ Diamant & Jupiter Street
- Cnr/ Cemetery &Skool Street
- Cnr/ Village & Skool Street
- Cnr/ Village &16TH Street
- Cnr/ Village & 10th Street
- Cnr/ Village & 10th Street
- Cnr/ Village &6th Street
- Cnr/ Village & Skool Street

Dumping Sites for Cleansing

- The Open Field a long Quartz Street
- The Open Field a long Asbestos Street
- The Open Field a long Southern Cross Street
- The Open Field a long Platinum Street

- The Open Field a long Zinc Street
- The Open Field a long Plum Street
- The Open Field a long Oranje rivier Street
- The Open Field a long Toekomspark Street
- The Open Field a long Komatie rivier Street
- The Open Field a long Braam Street
- The Open Field a long Diamant Street
- The Open Field a long Wattle Street

Creating new Drains to stop water pool's in our Streets

- In the middle of Zinc Street
- Cnr/ Redwood & Formosan Street
- On the bent of Braam Street

Stop Signs to be replace

- All streets in the WARD
- The circle next to the Hotel Home Lake (Dick Powell Villas)

WARD 9

- Provision of RDP houses as the need supersedes that of the proposed provision of high mast lights.
- Community of Randridge suffer greatly from the oppression by landowners whom they regard as racist though they pay rent.
- Clarity sought on the road construction project which came to an end without the workers being notified.
- Clarity sought on pink slips for those registered for houses and why houses in extension 11 were allocated to other people whilst people especially with pink slips received from the department of housing have long registered and not being considered when houses were allocated.
- Clarity sought regarding work provided through the EPWP and how does this initiative operate?
- Request for JOJO tanks for the community of 112 Elandsvlei
- Constant electricity cut-offs at Randridge without prior notification.
- Threats of evictions are made by landowners when the community raises genuine issues like, being underpaid in spite of the money being deducted from their wages.
- The community of Mablomong (Lilly Valley) has also being threatened with evictions by the landowner.
- Request for a vacant piece of land adjacent to Mablomong (Lilly Valley)
- Rainy seasons bring misery to the community of O.R Tambo informal settlement. Request that the municipality intervenes.
- Community of Randridge ignored by the municipality
- Speed humps-Northway and lower Union Street
- Extra storm water drains in Greenhills Avenue.
- Graveyard maintenance
- Street names and road signs.
- Stop signs.
- Resurfacing of Homestead avenue (Past golf course and Hospital)
- Maintaining Park.

WARD 10

- High mast lights
- Storm water drains
- Side walk paving
- Fix potholes
- Fencing grave yard
- Low cost Housing
- Title deeds
- Quality health care
- Employment of people with Disabilities
- Crime
- Incomplete sports complex
- Grass cutting
- Illegal dumping sites
- Clarity regarding rates
- Clarity regarding letters received from attorneys for title deeds received
- Youth skills development

WARD 11

- Residential parks in ext 11 needed
- Community center in ext 11 and Pelzvale/Randfontein South.
- Sidewalks in Ralerata,Ngonyela and Rangaka Streets need to be paved.
- Youth car wash in ext 3 Sechoaro Street near Assemblies of God church
- Pathway from Joshua Nkomo Street to Mohlakeng post office need to be paved or tarred.
- Mahlangu street residential park need to be rebuilt.
- Uniform and training of scholar patrollers.
- Primary school in ext 11 needed.
- Shopping center in ext 11
- Plot no 5 needs water and electricity.
- Potholes in Pelzvale/Randfontein South need to be repaired.
- Residential park in ext 3, RDP house at Monamutse street
- Stormwater and drainage and road resurfacing at Sechoaro Street.
- Provision of containers for crèches in ext 11 and Pelzvale/Randfontein in south needed.
- Naming of streets in ext 11 and Pelzvale/Randfontein South needed.
- Roads construction in ext 11 needed.
- Building of sports grounds in ext 3, ext 11 and Pelzvale/Randfontein south.
- Construction of taxi rank in ext 11 and Pezvale/Randfontein south
- Provision of mobile clinic in ext 11 and Pelzvale/Randfontein South needed.
- Building of roads,streets and stormwater drainage in ext 3,ext 11 and Pelzvale/Randfontein South needed.
- Erection of highmast lights in Didi;s heroes village town houses ext 3,Pelzvale/Randfontein South, ext.11.

WARD 12

- High mast lights not working

- Why is Zenzele regarded as a transit camp while declared unsuitable for human settlement because of dolomite?
- Approval of subsidies for youth as young as 16 while the elderly people is still waiting for their approval.
- What is the backup plan to assist Zenzele during disaster times?
- Youth from Zenzele are not getting equal opportunities as the youth from Mohlakeng
- Clarity on relocation
- Water taps to be installed in the yards
- Electrification and gravelling of roads

WARD 13

- Bundu Inn
- High Mast Light
- Mobile toilets at ext 6
- Grading of entrance road to Bundu
- Maintenance of sewer from yellow house
- Access road to Mohlakeng – for school kids
- Maintenance of the sports grounds
- RDP Houses
- Park = maintenance of park at corner Motlana and Darius
- Tarring of roads – Hugo,cordier, Desmond Tutu, Moruledi and Moiloa Streets
- Speed Humps – Ralerata Street next to U-Save ext 6, Ngonyela Street ext 8, Seme Street next to U-Save, Terror Mathebula Street ext 2
- Temporary Grounds at RDP Houses
- Stormwater maintenance at Terror Mathebula Cnr Maleke and Johnny Mokua
- Hostel – Mobile toilets at ext.6
- Skip bins at the flats
- Grading of the road at Cnr Maleke and Johnny Mokua
- Access road to U-Save
- Grading and Tarring at the U-save complex
- Rehabilitation of Cnr Ngonyela and Johnny Mokua Streets, Maleke and Seme Streets next to the church, next to the chemist and at all empty spaces within the WARD.
- Title deed at the RDP Houses
- Recreation Hall - Toilets to be fixed, and hall to be renovated.

WARD 14

- Community need park for children to play and they feel respond of service delivery is slow
- Employment of youth
- Gravelling and tarring of roads
- Storm water drainages
- Child headed family are not receiving indigent grants
- Constant overflowing of sewer
- High mass light at oriental street
- Title deeds

- Speed humps in extension 8
- Completion of the underground electricity project

CAPEX PROJECTS

- Tarring of 13 Street in the WARD
- High mast light at Orient Street and Nhlapo and Warrios street
- Community Hall
- Park facilities in the WARD
- Sidewalks in all major street i.e. Selope Thema Str, Nhlapo street, Santos, Ngonyela street, Arsenal Street and Black Leopards Street.
- Completion of the underground electricity project
- Bus stop shelter at key points in the WARD.
- Overall stormwater drainage replacing the current structure with the flattened outlay
- Overhaul the sewer infrastructure in the entire WARD

OPEX

- Rehabilitation of illegal dumps into recreational spaces planting grass and trees.
- Planting of trees in all major streets in the WARD
- Erection of speed humps of high quality in all major streets in the WARD i.e.
- Selope Thema Street
- Santos Street
- Nqonyela Street
- Arsenal Street
- Nhlapo Street
- Soccer and other related facilities in the WARD

WARD 15

- Regular grass cutting
- High rate of unemployment
- Illegal dumping
- Cable theft
- Installation of high mast lights in Mohlakeng Ext. 5
- High municipal billing
- Upgrading of the clinic in Mohlakeng Ext. 4
- Tarring of gravel road
- Upgrading of the park
- Establishment of ECD

WARD 16

- Storm water at Mpephu street
- New drainage system at Moroka Street
- Speed humps at Moroka, Gumenge and Thebenare Street
- Sewerage system at ext 3
- Drain system at Skosana Street to be covered or closed e.g. from Lembede to Mphepu Street.
- Flooding during rainy season at houses no: 5555 Molefe Street.
- Pavement for pedestrians at Mphepu street
- Expansion of Dakisa,Mosidi and Mosiane cres street.
- High mast light near Phahama
- Drainage near scrap yard/ urgent formalising of scrap yard
- Park at Ramasia Street
- Closure of passage at Lebusa
- Pavement at Gumenge Street

WARD 17

- Speed humps at Seme , Nokwe and Sebone Street
- Storm water drainage at Sandile , Moletsane , Seme , Mzilikazi, Sebone,thabathe,Nhlapo and Ralerata four square
- Road marking at corner Seme and Nhlapo, Sebone ,Ralerata
- Constant sewer blockages at Sebone street
- Revamping of Moletsane, Mzilikazi, Sandile , Simelane streets and Thebenare
- Tarring of gravel roads in phase 1 Ext 4
- Proposal to renovate the Recreational Park in Sandile Street
- Street Humps at Seme, Nokwe, Sebone,Thaba bosiu, Thebenare streets
- Storm water drainage systems at Sandile, Moletsane, Seme, Mzilikazi ,Sebone streets and Ralerata street.
- Unblocking of the storm water drainage systems at Thabethe street
- Illegal dumping at Sandile street and Mutsumi street
- Proposed playground at Mutsumi str- to alleviate illegal dumping
- Title deeds

WARD 18

- Storm Water Drains at corner Legodi Street next to Roman Catholic Church ad Matlapaneng Primary School, Boas Crescent, Makhale Crescent and Lembede
- Humps at Magalefa taxi road
- Electrical Tripping at Matsitse, Dlamini, Motjuwadi, Moshoeshoe, Dingaane, Lebengula and Matlala Streets
- Beautification/side-walks at Ralerata, Thebenare and next to tennis court, Lembede Street
- Sewer Blockages, Vilakazi, Mzolo, Dlamini, Leeuw, and Ralerata Streets
- High Mass Light at Diale Park, Recreational Play ground
- Containers ate the grounds next to hostel to be removed

WARD 19

Priorities

- Apollo lights (high mast light)
- Cutting of trees (forest) and Illegal dumping must be eradicated,Corner Ravens, old age and
- Speed humps at Selope Thema, Darius Mhlongo and Santos
- Cleaning of Bloemfontein Celtic street
- Title deed for RDP houses at ext 7
- Playing ground and Taxi rank near Lukhanyo High school
- Caps paving corner Maboe & Seme Street
- Renovations of Rampai Street and Paving

Capital Projects

- Regional Park at the area between Ngonyela road, Selope Thema, Santos and Jomo Cosmos Street.
- Building of offices near the new library
- Hospice next to the old age
- Clinic next to the ECD
- Tarring of remaining roads: Orlando Pirates, Leeds, Black Ben, Amazulu, Crusaders, Aces, Morning stars, Cape Town Spurs, Ntokozo streets.
- Houses for the poor people at Manganesse
- Naming of projects in the WARDs
- 30% of the people in the WARD must benefit from projects

WARD 20

- **Electricity**

- Upgrading of Toekomsrus existing Electric network that is dilapidated and urgently needs to be replaced external and internal cables. This will also address the power failures which the residents currently experience in the area.
- We still need 5 high Mass Lights then we won't have any dark spots in the WARD.
- There are 41 mini sub stations in Toekomsrus and 15 of them are in this WARD that are more than 40 years old.
- Toekomsrus Multi-Purpose Complex
- Completion of the Multi-Purpose Complex

Business Hives

- The business hives in Oranjerivier Street is becoming a white elephant why can't we renovate it and let it be used by the Elderly of Toekomsrus they have no recreation centre to use, they are currently at the Community Hall but they
- Always have to stand aside when some group wants to rent the hall.
- There is also the hives in Jukskeirivier street that is becoming a Drug haven and its becoming a problem because our children have to go there every day, we have an NGO that is working with HIV and aids people the Saint Martin De Pores why can't they utilize the place and work together with the Municipality and our community collectively.

Toekomsrus Cemetery

- The Cemetery must be clean every month we have snakes that is crawling around the area; there must be a road that the people can use.

Sidewalks

- We need sidewalks in the area there are disabled people and children that have to use the streets this is the streets that i indicate , Diamond , Stormriver , Strawberry , Harts , Komatierevier , Kleiriver , Oranjerevier , Visrevier , Plakkies and Goudstreet

Housing

- The housing problem in Toekomsrus is getting worse by the year our Municipality promise the community housing and nothing is happening they are told that they are part of Randfontein and must stay anywhere but when there is housing 2 or 3 is getting houses we are also part of the disadvantage community's even if you don't want to see us disadvantage but we are this is going on 20 years that we ask for housing in and around Toekomsrus and we are getting sick.
- Title deeds are taking forever, we ask the Municipality so speed up the delivery of Title deeds
- We have Disable people in Toekomsrus and not one of them have a house please look at them there are a budget set aside for people Living with a disability

Underground water

- The water problem in Hartsrivier and around is getting worse

Job Creation

- We need more sustainable jobs
- There are No jobs for the youth in the WARD ,we need more Training for the youth
- The Municipality have EPWP work but not for the people in this WARD are we part of Randfontein

Roads

- The roads in the WARD needs to be Resurfacing it is more than 20 years old there time expectancy is over These street needs to be do over ,Arries , Asteroid , Jacobregop , Peach , Pear , Apple , Visrivier , Gooseberry , Katjiepiering , Leeubekkie , Apricot , Hartsrevier , Brakrevier , Pynappel , Moloporevie and Nahoonrevier Street

Storm Water Drains

- The entire street indicated needs storm water drains , Peach, Pear, Apple , Diamond, Jacobregop , Asteroid , Banana, Apricot , Gourizts , Pineapple , Mercury , Gooseberry , Cherry and ARRIES Street

Green Gym

- There are no parks in this WARD and this plot 2560 is allocate for a park and it's a suitable place for the Green Gym, we can also put one at the Toekomsrus Multi-purpose Complex

Stop Valve

- There are NO stop valve's in Toekomsrus if we have a water pipe burst then the whole of Toekomsrus is without water we need urgent attention in that area , if we can put stop valve's in every second street than we can curb the problem where the whole of Toekomsrus out of water.

Sign Boards

- There are no sign boards when you enter Toekomsrus from the four way at the side by the Traffic department people who don't know the Area can't find the place and at bout entrances of Toekomsrus

WARD 21

- Installation of storm water drainage system at Cnr Nhlapo and Khama Thebenare Streets
- Concerns over the consistent Electric Cut Offs in Kepadisa Street
- Speedy resolution of the two (2) room Housing problems.
- Widening of roads in Thebenare and Nhlapo streets
- Installation of a high mast light in either Kepadisa, Sibeko in Khama streets
- Request for a speed hump in Madupe street
- Paving Sibeko

WARD 22

- Speed humps at Nokwe, Rakale and Xuma streets
- Visibility of road markings
- Prior notifications when the electricity supply is to be interrupted

Correct speed humps at Seme Street.

7. SECTION E: SPATIAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE

7.1. The Randfontein Spatial Development Framework

The main aim of the SDF for Randfontein Municipality will be to promote a consistent urban development policy approach for effective urban reconstruction and development, to guide development policies, strategies and actions of all stakeholders in the urban development process and to steer them towards the achievement of a collective vision.

The compilation of a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a requirement as set out in terms of Section 2(4) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations 2001 (Government Notice R796). Municipal Spatial Development Framework should also give effect to the DFA principles.

The SDF will form an integrated part (sector plan) of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Randfontein Local Municipality. It should not only provide spatial guidelines with regard to development projects, but should also assist the Local Municipality to prioritize their projects.

A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a core component of a Municipality's economic, sectoral, spatial, social, institutional and environmental vision. In other words it is a tool to achieve the desired spatial form of the Municipality. Furthermore, a SDF is a framework that seeks to guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a municipality in order to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the municipal IDP.

The aims of a spatial development framework are to promote sustainable functional and integrated human settlements, maximise resource efficiency, and enhance regional identity and unique character of a place.

In terms of the latest SDF Guidelines, a local SDF should address at least the following issues:

- New urban growth areas.
- Areas for densification and restructuring.
- Conservation areas & areas to be protected, such as agricultural land, coastal zones, water catchments and water resources.
- Urban edges around settlements.
- Existing and future transport links. Priority areas for investment in community and social facilities.
- Conceptual guidelines for individual settlement plans that will become the subject of detailed sector plans for each settlement which should show proposals on a cadastral basis.

6.1.1. Study Area

The study area (municipal area of Randfontein) comprises a total area of ±475 km² and is located in the western part of Gauteng Province and the West Rand District Municipality. The Municipality borders

Mogale City in the north, City of Johannesburg in the east, Merafong City in the west and Westonaria in the south.

6.1.2. Terms of Reference

The overall objective of the SDF is to facilitate development in an integrated manner for the entire area of the Randfontein Local Municipality in order to achieve economic, social and environmental sustainability and consequently improving the quality of life of the people.

6.1.3. The SDF consist of the following:-

- Status Quo / Analysis. This will also include a land audit
- A Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF)
- Land Use Management guidelines

Planning guidelines are informed by existing National and Provincial guidelines (top-down approach), while the consultative process informs the plans and guidelines from below (bottom-up approach).

6.1.3.1. SDF Objectives and Requirements

The purpose of the SDF is threefold:

- it should spatially reflect the development visions contained in the IDP;
- it should reflect prioritized IDP projected needs; and
- it should integrate sector strategies, whenever available.

The SDF should provide the spatial incidence for all sectoral, economic as well as community development programmes. As such, the SDF will not only deal with land uses per se, but will deal with critical issues in an integrated manner. It is therefore important that the SDF not only deal with where what should happen, but also with the how, and to provide guidelines for prioritization within a specific timeframe that informs the IDP.

6.1.4. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SDF INCLUDE:

- a policy for the overall spatial distribution of development;
- a framework for more detailed land use planning;
- a spatial development framework, which includes an overview of current realities, spatial plans, as well as spatial development policy used for the prioritization and roll out of infrastructure, future projects and development of the Randfontein Local Municipality;
- consideration of the impact of the provincial, district and neighbouring municipal SDF's;
- integration with the recommendations of the IDP process;
- public and stakeholder consultation and participation;
- clear implementation and follow up systems in place;
- determine the expansion and direction of the Randfontein urban edge;
- point out the dolomite and environmental features; and

- be based on vacant land analysis and land use budget to allocate sufficient land for housing, industry business and social development.

The SDF will give effect to the requirements of Section 2 (4) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001 (Government Notice R796). Municipal Systems Act, 2000 and Municipal Planning Performance Management Regulations 2001.

6.2. A SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK MUST:

- give effect to the principles contained in Chapter 1 of the Development
- Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act 67 of 1995);
- set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the municipality;
- contain strategies and policies regarding the manner in which to achieve the objectives. The strategies and policies must:-
  - indicate desired patterns of land use within the municipality;
  - address the spatial reconstruction of the municipality;
  - provide for decision making processes relating to the location and nature of development within the municipality;
- set out basic guidelines for a land use management system in the municipality;
- set out a capital expenditure framework for the municipality's development programmes;
- contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework;
- identify programmes and projects for the development of land within the municipality;
- be aligned with the spatial development frameworks reflected in the integrated development plans of the neighbouring municipalities.
- provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality, which represents:
  - must indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place;
  - may indicate desired or undesired utilization of space in a particular area;
  - may delineate the urban edge;
  - must identify areas where strategic intervention is required; and
  - must indicate where priority spending is required.
  - Randfontein Local Municipality has adopted the following:

    Spatial Development Framework
    Badirile Precinct Plans
    Uncle Harry's Precinct Plans
    These are available for perusal from Director Development Planning.

6.3. POPULATION AND GROWTH RATE

Based on this growth rate, the future population of Randfontein is expected to grow from 138 340 in 2007 to 166 437 in 2014. This future growth rate will, however, be determined by factors such as HIV Aids impact, economic development / job creation, migration, provision of housing and the future of the mining sector in the area.

6.4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

According to the recent socio-economic investigation in Randfontein, the following guidelines were proposed:-

- Facilitating Small and Informal business development.
- It has become clear that the local economy is not able to absorb the number of adults looking for jobs while the number of households living in poverty is increasing. Urgent development intervention is required that must aim to stimulate SMME growth.
- Support services such as a local business support centre are needed to assist SMME's and informal traders to access information and finance to broaden the economic base of Randfontein LM.
- Foster dynamic entrepreneurship: With the number of unemployed adults set to increase, it is critical that entrepreneurship must be encouraged. The Municipality can go a long way in aiding local entrepreneurs by facilitating access to information, business plans and sources of financing. A typical development intervention may be the establishment of an entrepreneurial incubator.
- Promoting economic diversity: The survey revealed that the majority of formal employment opportunities are concentrated in the Government Services, Trade and Manufacturing sectors of the local economy. The local economy is thus highly concentrated and in danger of negative market fluctuations. Such fluctuations (e.g. a slump in trade) will shed jobs with the other sectors not being able to absorb the employment losses. A Local Economic Development Strategy that will stimulate a more balanced production and employment profile is thus needed.
- Encourage the entry of women into the labour market: The survey found that although women make up the majority of the local working-age population, the labour force is highly dominated by men (60.6%) with relatively fewer employment opportunities for women. Local initiatives to develop childcare facilities in rural areas around Randfontein LM can improve employment opportunities and facilitate access of women to the labour market. This can include the development of child-care infrastructure, potentially in combination with initiatives to encourage the creation of small businesses related activities.
- Agricultural beneficiation: Agribusiness may be defined as all market and private business-oriented entities involved in the production, storage, processing and distribution of agro-based products, in the supply of production inputs, and in the provision of services. Central to the establishment of the agro-businesses is the fact that efforts should be undertaken to facilitate the establishment of the activities, as the current
- economic climates do not optimally support such establishments.
- Tourism Development: Randfontein LM incorporates a very important natural environment conducive for various tourism categories, including eco and adventure tourism. These systems are unique to specific areas in the area and should act as important stimuli for a sustainable tourism industry.
- As far as social development is concerned, the following proposals were made:
- Social Housing: About 20% of families in Randfontein LM live in informal dwellings which indicate the demand for social housing. Although the provision of social housing is a function of provincial government, the Local Municipality must coordinate and facilitate the planning thereof. The Local Municipality can take account of environmental factors in site selection and locational considerations of new housing developments.
- The Municipality can furthermore provide sufficient facilities for refuse removal and engage in other environmentally-friendly activities. A range of town planning tools is furthermore available to the Municipality.

- Health: Some 22% of respondents perceived their level of access to public hospitals and clinics as inadequate, while the majority of people felt that HIV/AIDS and TB was the main health related problem in the area. Environmental improvements can form an important element of preventative health care and have a beneficial effect on community health. Piped drinking water, water-borne sewerage systems, regular refuse collection and sound waste water systems all contribute to effective public health protection and support a healthy lifestyle. Many Municipalities around South Africa are also actively involved in HIV/AIDS campaigns.

- Access to opportunities: Randfontein Local Municipality can take positive action in areas where there are linkages between economic, social and environmental deprivation. It is important to consider how public actions affect the quality of life of disadvantaged members of society and to take positive action where appropriate to promote a more sustainable social balance. In this regard, measures to improve public transport, to respond to homelessness, or to improve access for people with disabilities are important.

A Randfontein Local Municipality Land Use Survey was done during 2007, which revealed the following land uses as indicated in the Table below:

LAND USE	NUMBER OF STANDS
Agricultural Holding	2526
Army	1
Business	734
Cemetery	21
Clinic	7
College	1
Community Centre	3
Crèche	36
Church	83
Flats	1088
Formal Dwellings	14572
Formal dwellings and Informal dwellings on stands	3162
Formal Dwellings & Business	19
Informal Dwellings on stands	101
Informal Dwellings not on stand	4240
Town Houses	1289 units
Garage	17
Government	9
Hospital	1
Hostel	39 units – mining excluded
Industrial	184
Library	2
Lodge	3
Parks	29

LAND USE	NUMBER OF STANDS
Municipal	33
Old Age Homes	151 units
Parking	11
Post Office	4
Substation	Municipal – 7
Reservoir	2
SAPS	3
Primary Schools	14
Secondary Schools	8
Sewer Pump Station	1
Shopping Centres	29
Sport & Recreation	12
Taxi Rank	7
Vacant Stands	3538
Vacant Municipal Stands	760

The urban area of Randfontein is situated on the eastern side of the municipal area (adjacent to road R28), with mining activities on the northern, eastern and southern areas. The main industrial area is situated south of Randfontein CBD area. Most off the land to the west of the urban area (central municipal area) consists of a large number of agricultural small holdings. The western part of the municipal area mainly consists of commercial farms.

6.5. BUSINESS STRUCTURE

The business structure of Randfontein consists of the CBD area as the primary business node as well as neighbourhood nodes within the residential areas. Between the CBD area and the industrial area in the south as well as north of the CBD, adjacent to the R28, a mixed land use zone exists consisting of business, social, institutional and residential uses.

6.5.1. CBD AREA

The land use activities in the inner CBD can be grouped together into certain
zones with a specific character:

- The CBD runs along two main corridors:-
- The R28 which forms the main north/south through traffic (Main
- Reef Road)
- Tambotie Street / Van Riebeeck Road, which forms the main through traffic from the western areas.
- The main pedestrian routes are formed by Sutherland Avenue and Main Reef Road. These roads are also characterized by a concentration of informal businesses. Most of the retail and office activities are concentrated adjacent to these routes that also link between the two main business nodes in the northern part of the CBD and the western part, adjacent to the rail way line.
- The municipal offices are situated in the central part of the CBD (District and Local Municipalities).

- The main taxi rank is situated adjacent to one of the main business nodes in the western part of the CBD.
- Problems experienced in the CBD:
- Lack of sufficient parking facilities.
- Narrow streets causing traffic problems and flow of traffic.
- Conditions of buildings in the CBD and the occurrence of urban decay.
- Lack of sufficient facilities for the informal sector.
- Through traffic in the CBD.
- Lack of proper integration of land use, transport and pedestrian movement.
- Lack of urban design principles to enhance the image (beautification) of the CBD and to create an environment in which business can flourish.

6.5.2. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial development is mainly concentrated in the industrial area south of the CBD as well as north of the CBD, adjacent to the R28. A large number of vacant stands exist in the industrial area that can be utilized for future development.

The leading manufacturing sectors include food products, non-metallic mineral products, metal products, machinery, motor vehicle accessories and plastic products. Fast growing sectors include beverages, textiles, rubber products and non-ferrous metal products (WRDM, EMF, 2006).

Industrial development should cater for small, medium, large and specialized enterprises. Smaller and medium sized enterprises should be encouraged to establish in all the existing industrial areas; small, micro and medium industries should be encouraged to establish in or within close proximity of the historically disadvantaged areas. Agricultural related industries provide potential for the establishment of SMME's and should be encouraged.

6.5.3. RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

The medium to high income residential areas are situated in the northern and western parts of the urban area and the medium to low income groups in the southern parts of the urban area. Medium to low income group residential areas are also situated west of the urban area (Finsbury).

New township developments (private) are taking place in the northern part of the urban area in the form of infill residential development. Gauteng Province, in co-operation with the municipality and land owners, is currently in a process of establishing two new townships namely Middelvlei (Mohlakeng Ext. 11) and Droogeheuvel, based on the BGN principles (mixed land uses, income groups and densities). These townships must also accommodate the community of the Bekkersdal informal settlement, which is currently in the Westonaria Municipal area.

Harmony is also in a process of making mining land available to private developers:-

- directly to the east of Azaadville (Azaadville Gardens); and
- to the south of Toekomsrus and east of Mohlakeng (1400 stands)(Toekomsrus Extension 2);

6.6. THE FOLLOWING TOWNSHIPS ARE IN A PROCESS OF ESTABLISHMENTS:-

- Bootha Extension 1, situated on Holding 121, Bootha Agricultural Holdings, Randfontein (54 units).
- Droogheuwel, situated on the Remaining Portion, the Remaining Portion of Portion 2, the Remaining Portion of Portion 4 and Portion 6 (a portion of portion 4) of the Farm Droogeheuvel 251-IQ, Randfontein.
- Wilbotsdal Extension 1, situated on Holding 50, Wilbotsdal Agricultural Holdings, Randfontein (52 units).
- Wilbotsdal Extension 4, situated on Holding 15, Wilbotsdal Agricultural Holdings, Randfontein (227 units).
- Wilbotsdal Extension 5, situated on Holding 54, Wilbotsdal Agricultural Holdings, Randfontein.
- Mohlakeng Extension 9, situated on a Portion (10 ha in extent) of Portion 83 (a Portion of Portion 1) of the farm Middelvlei 255-IQ.
- Greenhills Extension 9, situated on Portion 228 (a Portion of Portion 113) of the Farm Randfontein, 247-IQ.
- Greenhills Extension 10, situated on Portion 129 of the Farm Randfontein, 247-IQ (142 units);
- Greenhills Extension 11, situated on Portion 128 of the Farm Randfontein, 247-IQ (new regional shopping centre)
- Finsbury Extension 2, situated on Holding 59, Middelvlei Agricultural Holdings, Randfontein (45 units);

Apart from formal residential development, a number of informal settlements are also present in the municipal area (source – Boipele Land Surveyors – Registration of Informal Settlements, 2005):-

Total Number

NO.	SETTLEMENT NAME	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	Zenzele	5010
2	Bundu Inn	390
3	Jabulani	159
4	Siyahlala/Badirile	640
5	Elandsvlei Plot 43	128
6	Master	408
7	Manganese	48
8	Dumping Site	200
9	O. R Tambo	468
10	Baipei/Bootha Plot	700
11	Groenplaas Withuise	31
12	Klein Elandsvlei	83
13	Middelvlei Station	45
14	Scrapyard	125
15	Witfontein	9
TOTAL		**8444**

6.7. AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

The agricultural holdings in the central part of the municipal area, west of the urban area, are mainly utilized for residential purposes. These small holdings are under increasing pressure to accommodate non-rural land uses.

6.7.1. HOUSING

The current housing stock of Randfontein is indicated in the Table below:-

TYPE OF HOUSING	NUMBER OF UNITS
Formal houses	4653
Medium Density (Town Houses)	1289
Informal in Back yard	3162
Informal Dwellings on Stands	101
Informal dwellings not on stands (Zenzele/Dumping Site, etc.)	8444
Mohlakeng Hostel (to be transformed into family units)	348
Houses on Agricultural Holdings	2526
Mine Hostels (4)	3380 beds

According to above-mentioned table, the current housing need is determined to be 7503 dwelling units.

6.7.2. MINING DEVELOPMENT

Most of the mining activities are taking place in the areas north, east and south of the urban areas.

According to the social and labour plan of Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited, the following specific projects were identified for Randfontein:-

6.7.2.1. HARMONY LAND AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

One of the LED focus areas of Harmony Randfontein Operation will be through land development aimed at establishing viable diversified businesses as well as supporting initiatives for low cost housing. This will be done in partnership with the municipalities and other relevant stakeholders in the mining communities and include the following:

- Retail Shopping Complex, garage and convenience Store. The site next to the Randfontein Office Park on the corner of Main Reef Road and the K96 has been identified as ideal to establish a 45km² retail/commercial complex with national anchors. The site also lends itself to the establishment of a retail fuel station with an attached convenience store. Initial projections are that the site will be developed at a cost in excess of R350m and create employment for in excess of 250 people in the Randfontein area.
- Harmony will make available 200ha of prime land located adjacent to the up-market Greenhills suburb for development. A three-phased development will be undertaken that will see the establishment of

400 houses over a five year period. It is estimated that up to 800 jobs will be created in the Randfontein area in this R358m development.
- A Public Private partnership is being entered into between Harmony and the Department of Housing in Gauteng for the development of the Middelvlei low cost housing development (Mohlakeng Ext. 11).
- Situated on the farms Droogheuvel 251 IQ and Middelvlei 255 IQ, are portions of land owned by Harmony and these portions have been identified by the Gauteng Department of Housing and the Randfontein Local Municipality for future housing developments. These developments will include affordable housing developments, as well as social amenities, schools, businesses, taxi ranks, etc.

One of the characteristics of Randfontein is that the development of the residential market has been severely hampered by virtue of the fact that the land surrounding the town has been tightly held by mining entities. A significant increase in the number of applications has been received by the Randfontein Local Municipality for re-zoning and sub divisions because of the lack of available land for development.

The spatial development plans of Gauteng and Randfontein have both identified the need for low cost housing settlements. The proposed townships will consist of approximately 7,000 residential stands. The total size of the proposed developments is approximately 350 hectares in extent.

It is expected that over 1,500 jobs will be created in the Randfontein area over the next 3-5 years.

6.8. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The agricultural potential in Randfontein municipal area can be classified into 3 types namely:-

6.8.1. INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE

Large areas of intensive agriculture are situated on areas of high water probability (dolomitic areas) and along and next to watercourses and dams. These areas are primarily situated west of the N14 Road and along the Wonderfonteinspruit.

6.8.2. EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURE

The extensive agricultural areas are situated primarily to the west of the Randfontein urban areas. These areas are characterized by rain fed crops and unimproved grasslands (stock).

6.8.3. URBAN AGRICULTURE

Various portions of land have been identified in close proximity to existing and proposed urban development with the primary purpose to present an opportunity to unemployed disadvantaged beneficiaries to become involved with subsistence urban agriculture. The identified land must be obtained through the Municipal Commonage Programme of the Department of Land Affairs, whereafter the land could be sublet by the Municipality to individual beneficiaries.

6.9. RURAL RESIDENTIAL / AGRICULTURE

Randfontein Local Municipality comprise of large rural residential areas, which at present displays a mixed land use pattern, which vary between residential and non-complimentary activities. It is intended that those areas be utilized for rural residential with agricultural related activities.

The municipality is currently in a process of implementing an agricultural project (Soya) on the municipal farm southeast of Mohlakeng.

6.10. LAND OWNERSHIP

Most of the land within the municipal area is privately owned land – especially in the central and western parts. The land north, east and south of the urban area is owned by mining companies.

Vacant municipal land is scattered within the urban area. The municipality also owns two farms namely; the farm south-east of Mohlakeng Extension 7 & 8, as well as a farm in the south-western part of the municipal area (Elandsfontein).

The land ownership is as follows:

- Municipal Land – 1426.01 ha
- Mining Land – 2878.70 ha
- State Land – 129.69 ha

6.11. INFRASTRUCTURE

Various projects have been identified for the upgrading/ maintenance/construction of infrastructure in the Randfontein area.
A complete copy of the Draft Integrated Waste Management Plan is available for perusal at the office of the Director Infrastructure.

A complete copy of the Pavement Management System is available at the office of the Director Infrastructure for perusal.

A copy of the complete Randfontein CBD Revitalization Strategy is available at the offices of the Manager: Local Economic Development for perusal.

A copy of the complete Spatial Development Framework report and relevant maps is available at the offices of the Director Development and Planning for information and perusal.

A complete copy of the Draft Roads Master Plan is available at the office of the Director: Infrastructure for perusal.

A complete copy of the Electricity Master Plan is available for perusal at the office of the Director Infrastructure.

A copy of the complete Housing and Land Development Strategy is available at the office of the Director Development Planning for perusal.

6.12. PLANNED NATIONAL ROADS

The linking of the planned freeway system within Gauteng with the planned National Road system, which serves long distance traffic, was investigated by the PWV consortium. The previous ITP sourced information from the Department of Transport
(DOT) who provided the following information:

- The N14 from Krugersdorp via Ventersdorp to Upington. The Department of Transport has now scaled down the National Road Network from the extensive road network envisaged in the 1980's to a more compact network. According to the previous ITP and the DOT, the N14 from Krugersdorp via Ventersdorp to Upington will fall away as National Road.

6.12.1. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Randfontein is functionally linked to Mogale City urban complex, although the presence of mining activities ensures a degree of spatial separation between the two urban masses. The areas between Randfontein and Mogale City are also experiencing densification and infill development, with low income residential development extending from Mogale City in a south westerly direction towards Randfontein. Infill development refers to the utilisation of existing open spaces within urban areas in order to densify urban areas and create more compact cities, thereby preventing uncontrolled sprawl. This expansion is however being curbed by the existence of large tracts of mining land.
With the establishment of linkage roads, potential activity nodes will be developed. Nodal development should be encouraged as nodal areas will be supportive in their function, either as a small rural service centre or a higher order node with more diversified functions and activities. Various major development nodes have been proposed in the West Rand to be further developed and established and to support the network of existing transportation networks.
In Randfontein the R28 intersection with the P241/1 road was proposed as a potential activity node. In support of the primary objectives of the Strategic Public Transport Network, the following network links were proposed for inclusion in the Strategic Public Transport Network:

7. SECTION F: STATUS QUO ASSESSMENT

SWOT ANALYSIS

The following Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) have been identified as part of the analysis of the current situation in Randfontein:

STRENGTHS

- Financial stability of the Randfontein Local Municipality;
- Financial assistance by other spheres of government;
- Good human resource and skills base within the municipality;
- Provision of a good standard of engineering infrastructure in urban areas and an acceptable standard of engineering services in rural areas;
- New Pavement- Road- and Stormwater Master Plans formulated to assist in better service delivery;
- New State of Environment Report to be finalised within the next two months to ensure the protection of environmental sensitive areas;
- New Land Use Scheme to incorporate all areas into the one scheme as part of an updated Land Use Management System;
- Randfontein Spatial Development Framework to guide development in the area of jurisdiction;
- Excellent location of Randfontein in terms of accessibility and inter-linkage with Merafong, Van der Bijl Park, Johannesburg and Pretoria;
- Involvement of mining houses with regard to development of vacant land and rehabilitation of mining environments and activities;
- New housing developments to alleviate the housing backlog in Randfontein;
- Adequate agricultural land available for agricultural initiatives/programmes;
- Legislation – ensure income base, sustainable developments, accountability and transparency.

LEVEL OF SERVICE	GAUTENG (INCLUDING FORMER CROSS BOUNDARY)			
	Cross boundary	Inside urban edge	Outside urban edge	Total
WATER				
Below basic	43 000	514 000	74 000	630 000
Basic	45 000	35 000	11 000	91 000
Above basic	89 000	2 065 000	218000	2 372 000
SANITATION				
Below basic	89 000	534 000	8O 000	706 000
Basic	2 000	11 000	2 000	15 000
Above basic	87 000	2 068 000	218 000	2 372 000

TOTAL				3 093 000

WEAKNESSES

- Declining economy due to closure of mines;
- Old engineering infrastructure;
- Degeneration of commercial infrastructure;
- Unstable soil conditions (dolomite);
- Vacant land in private ownership;
- High unemployment rate;
- Higher crime rates due to unemployment;
- High level of illiteracy in Randfontein;
- Outdated Policies and By-laws;
- Information Systems not integrated/linked (GIS and financial system);
- Dilapidated recreational infrastructure;
- Poor book stock in libraries
- Lack of internet access for communities at the libraries;

OPPORTUNITIES

- Promote diversification of the business sector;
- Inner city rejuvenation project;
- Upgrading of engineering infrastructure – to be guided by the new infrastructure master plans;
- State of environment report to guide development in the area and protect sensitive areas – assist in the SDF review process;
- Enter into partnership with private landowners/ or donating/purchasing suitable land for development;
- Business attraction by means of incentives, better marketing of the town;
- Training programmes;
- Policies and By-laws to be reviewed and promulgated;
- Establish an enterprise-wide GIS;
- Source funding for the upgrading and maintenance of existing community facilities;
- Source funding for new community and recreational facilities.

THREATS

- Sinkhole formation due to unstable soil conditions (dolomite);
- Pollution – Water pollution resulting from mining activities and informal settlements;
- Pollution – Air pollution resulting from mine dumps (dust);
- Service delivery protests and land invasion;
- HIV and AIDS.

This section aims to explore the intrinsic alignment between and within the strategic objectives, municipal programmes and strategies. It will also assist in unfolding the strategies geared towards realising strategy of the municipality.

Strategic objectives: The status quo backlog is based on the current number of households without access to adequate services. The backlog is based on the current location of households and the effect of relocation and backyard dwellers was not taken into account.

The table below shows the backlog of Gauteng households for water and sanitation services:

7.1. WATER:

In terms of census 2011 about 85% of households are currently provided with water from the regional water scheme and 12 % from boreholes, 0.3% from rivers and other unsafe sources. This is a serious concern that needs to be addressed if the municipality is to meet its millennium objectives and service delivery targets as set in national and provincial targets.

- **Water Services Development Plan**

The Water Services Act of 1997 requires water services authorities to prepare a Water Services Development Plan (WSDP). It provides a regulatory framework and sets out the way in which the water services authority (Local Municipality) will deliver water and sanitation services in its area of jurisdiction, with the main objectives per section 2 of the Act as follows:

- the right of access to basic water supply and the right to basic sanitation to secure sufficient water and an environment not harmful to human health or well-being;
- the setting of national standards and norms and standards for tariffs for water services;
- the preparation and adoption of water services development plans;
- a regulatory framework for water services institutions and intermediaries;
- the establishment and disestablishment of water boards and water services committees and their duties and powers;
- the monitoring of water services and intervention by the Minister or by the Province;
- financial assistance to water services institutions;
- the registration of information on a national system and the distribution thereof;
- the accountability of water services providers; and
- the promotion of effective water resource management and conservation.

During the 2011/2012 blue drop assessment cycle, Randfontein Local Municipality performed very well. The Randfontein Local Municipality received the blue drop certification for the 2012/2013 assessment and was awarded a silver status. The municipality is delighted to announce that it has been able to maintain its blue drop status for the quality of its water. In this regard, Randfontein Local Municipality ranks at position (4) provincially and nine (9) nationally.

7.2. SANITATION:

The sanitation profile of households in Randfontein is illustrated in in figure above indicate that, about 79% (34347) of household in the municipality as opposed to 80% in the previous projections reported in the 2011/2016 IDP, this decline can be attributed to the slight population increase in Randfontein LM as per census 2011), have access to a water-borne flush toilet while another 6% makes use of chemical toilets.

This means that about 0.436% households have to make use of alternative toilet facilities and opposed to the 18% recorded in the 2011/2016 IDP, this means in the last 5 years there has been a concerted effort from the municipality to deal with sanitation issues. Further 14% households are still using pit latrines. It should also be noted that 4% of households still make use of buckets

The Randfontein Local Municipality provides water borne sanitation to all formal settlements in Randfontein and VIP sanitation to all informal settlements. The Randfontein Wastewater Treatment Works is the main purification

plant receiving domestic and industrial wastewater for purification purposes with wastewater from Mohlakeng being purified at the Hannes Van Niekerk Wastewater Treatment Works situated in the neighbouring town of Westonaria. The VIP sanitation facilities are cleaned once a week at the informal settlements. The Green Drop score of the Randfontein Local Municipality currently stands at 80% with the latest score not yet published by the Department of Water affairs

7.3. WASTE MANAGEMENT:

- The status of the Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP).

  The IWMP was approved by Council in 2011 however the Plan is being reviewed by a consultant, Knight Piesold. The review of the IWMP is being funded by the Municipal Infrastructure Support Grant. It is expected that this plan will be finalized before June 30, 2014.

- The % of people accessing the service (shouldn't it be the % households).

  At least 90% of households with the Randfontein Area of Jurisdiction have access to refuse removal services.

- Strategies employed to reduce, re-use and recycle.

  Currently, there are no strategies in place to give effect to the above. The strategy to give effect to the above will form part of the IWMP. Funding has been secured from the Department of Environmental Affairs to complete the Mohlakeng Buy Back Centre. It is this at this Centre where waste recycling will take place in earnest.

- The service is rendered internally or externally.

  All integrated waste management services are rendered internally. It should be noted however that services of third party contractors are being are being contracted to clear and remove illegal dumping however this service has not being outsourced as part of the External Mechanism for rendering a municipal service. Service rendered internally include: domestic refuse removal, commercial/business waste removal, street cleaning and litter picking, clearing and removal of illegal dumping, and landfill management.

7.4. WASTE REMOVAL:

- The national target for this service

The National Domestic Waste Collection Standards published under *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* No. 32687 of 6 NOVEMBER 2009 advocates for the following:

- 100% of households in urban areas should have access to refuse removal service either a basic level service, inter-mediate service or a full service.
- In scattered rural areas and farms, on-site disposal may be appropriate if the composition of the waste is primarily organic and if households are sparsely settled. However, if appropriate on-site

disposal facilities do not exist both rural households and farms may require a regular waste removal service via either communal or individual collection.

7.4.1. Refuse Removal Service Levels

Basis Level Service equates to collecting waste from a communal point/skip located within 200m from the serviced households, the skip should be removed at least once a week or within 24hours after being noted or reported as being full. Residents take their refuse to the communal skip bin. Most appropriate to informal settlements.

Inter-Mediate Service equates to waste collection which is organized in that a contractor or municipality will transport the waste from households to a transfer station or central point, but this waste must be removed the same day to the landfill site from the secondary collection point. At rendered once a week. Appropriate for medium density settlements.

Full Service Level equates to weekly collection of waste from households wherein approved waste receptacles are used by residents to put out refuse pending collection. Mostly rendered in high density areas i.e. townships, suburbs etc.

On-Site Disposal equates to residents especially from rural or sparsely populated areas being permitted to dispose of non-hazardous waste within their premises. Such waste in most cases will constitute of recyclable or compostable waste

The service levels adopted in relation to the SDF.

Please check with development planning in this respect!

Settlement (Formal and informal) without solid waste removal at all and reasons for lack of access.

Areas that are not serviced are contained in the table hereunder:

BOOTHA AH	These are all farm / agricultural portions on which agricultural activities are being undertaken thus the amount of waste generated therein is mostly recyclable and compostable. Residents from these holding are allowed free access (without charge) to dispose of their excess waste at the landfill. A due – diligence study is still to be conducted in order to determine the feasibility of rendering services to agricultural holdings.
DANCORNIA AH	
DWARSKLOOF AH	
ELANDS AH	
HILLSIDE AH	
LOUMARINA AH	
MIDDELVLEI AH	
OOSTER AH	
PELZVALE AH	
RANDFONTEIN SOUT AH	
RIKASRUS/RANDRIDGE AH	
TEN ACRES AH	
VLEIKOP AH	
WHEATLANDS AH	
WILBOTSDAL AH, X1	

7.4.2. Solid Waste Removal and the Frequency of Removal and the Reliability of the Service.

a) Areas with refuse removal services are contained in the table hereunder:

FORMALISED AREAS / SETTLEMENTS	TYPE OF SERVICE RENDERED
AUREUS	A weekly Door-to-Door Refuse Removal Service is rendered in these suburbs/townships without fail.
CULEMBORG PARK, X1	
EIKEPARK	
FAIRVIEW ESTATE	
FINSBURY, LOWER FINSBURY	
GREEN FOUNTAIN	
GREENHILLS, X3, X5	
GREENHILLS GARDEN X1	
HECTORTON, X1	
HELIKONPARK	
HOMELAKE, X1, X2	
KOCKSOORD	
MOHLAKENG (Old Location and Extensions)	
OASIS	
ORION PARK	
RANDFONTEIN	
RANDGATE	
RANDPOORT	
ROBIN PARK	
TOEKOMSRUS, X1	
WEST PORGES	
WESTERGLOOR	
INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS	**TYPE OF SERVICE RENDERED**
ABAHLALI – BADIRILE	Weekly Door-to-Door Refuse Removal service and communal skips serviced when full on an *"as and when basis".*
Zenzele	
BAIPEI	Refuse removal services rendered through communal refuse skips that are emptied when full on an *"as and when basis".*
BHUND (HOLDING 17 AH)	
ELANDSVLEI	
JABULANI (PTN 14/249)	
MABLOMONG	
MANGANESE	
MASTER PTN 74/249	
OR TAMBO (DITENENG)	
SCRAP YARD	
SIYAHLALA – DUMPING SITE	

Number of households receiving free waste removal service as part of the indigent support policy. Finance Department to give this information.

Any general challenges that are not highlighted above.

The main challenge experienced with the rendering of this includes but are not only limited to the following:

1. Frequent breakdown of refuse removal trucks this impact negatively to refuse removal schedules and completion times
2. Inability to acquire additional fleet and implements in order to improve the quality of service rendered i.e. roll out wheelie bins to areas using refuse bags as waste receptacles for waste pending collection by the municipality
3. Inability of RLM to maintain refuse removal truck operational at all times and this decreases the availability of trucks to render the service
4. Reluctance of property owners to request for additional bins for backyard dwellers
5. Misuse of wheelie bins by the general public i.e. transport for recyclable material, firewood, etc.

7.5. WASTE DISPOSAL:

- The status of waste disposal in terms of: transfer stations, landfill sites (status with regard to licensing, compliance with license conditions, etc.) and transportation mechanisms.

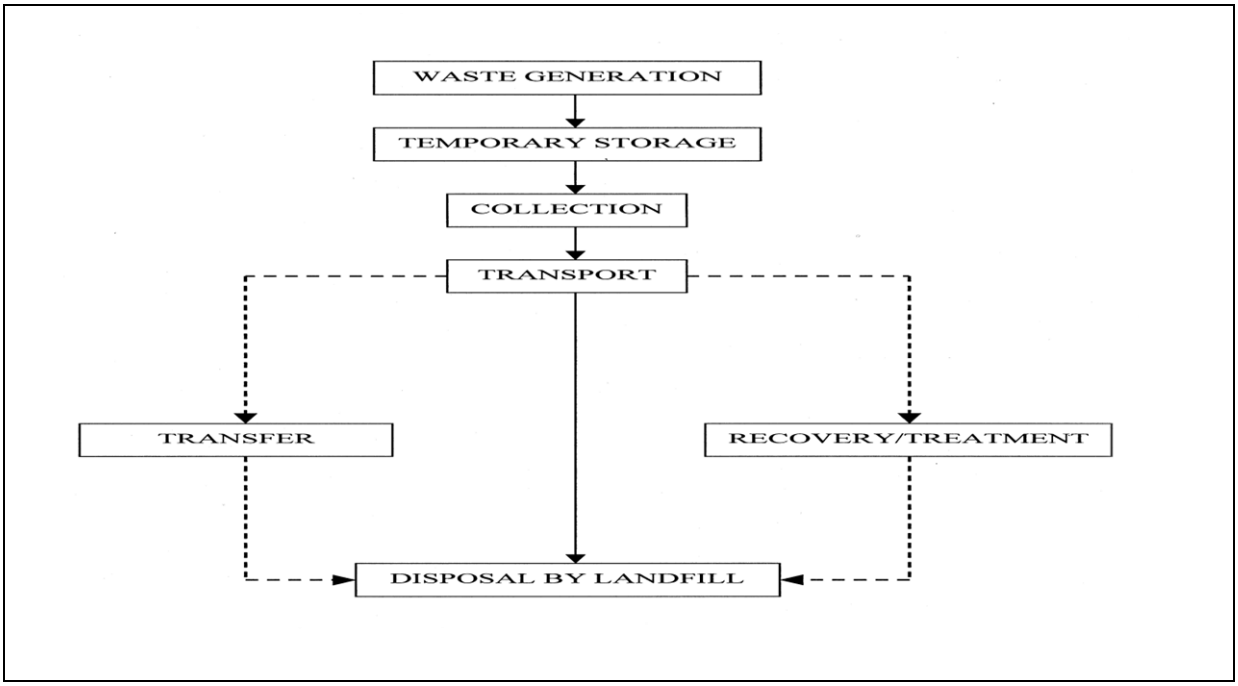
a) Transfer Station: There is none within the boundaries of Randfontein Municipality.

b) Landfill Site,

Randfontein Local Municipality operates and manages only one landfill site, namely, the *Uitvalfontein* landfill site which about 35 hectares in extend. This landfill is permitted (permit no. B 33/2/323/3s/p10) in accordance to Section 20 of the Environmental Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989) which was repealed by the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008). The site is permitted to receive general solid or household waste and is classified as a G;C;B^-, wherein *G – General Waste; C – Communal site receiving less than 25tons per day and* B^- *- meaning that the site causes no or insignificant leachate (water from decomposing waste).*

Operations at the landfill are conducted as per the provision of the Minimum Requirements (MMs) for Disposal of Waste by landfill (second series of 1998). The MMs predominantly based on two principles, namely *(i) BPEO* – the *Best Practicable Environmental Option* and *BATNEEC – Best Available Technology Not Entailing Excessive Costs.* Wherein, both principles being based on the use of the best but cost effective practices when carrying out landfill operations in order to benefit and/or cause least damage to the environment as a whole. The role of this landfill site in the waste management value chain is best reflected in Diagram 2 hereunder:

Diagram 2: Role of the landfill site in waste management value chain



c) Landfill Compliance to Permit Conditions

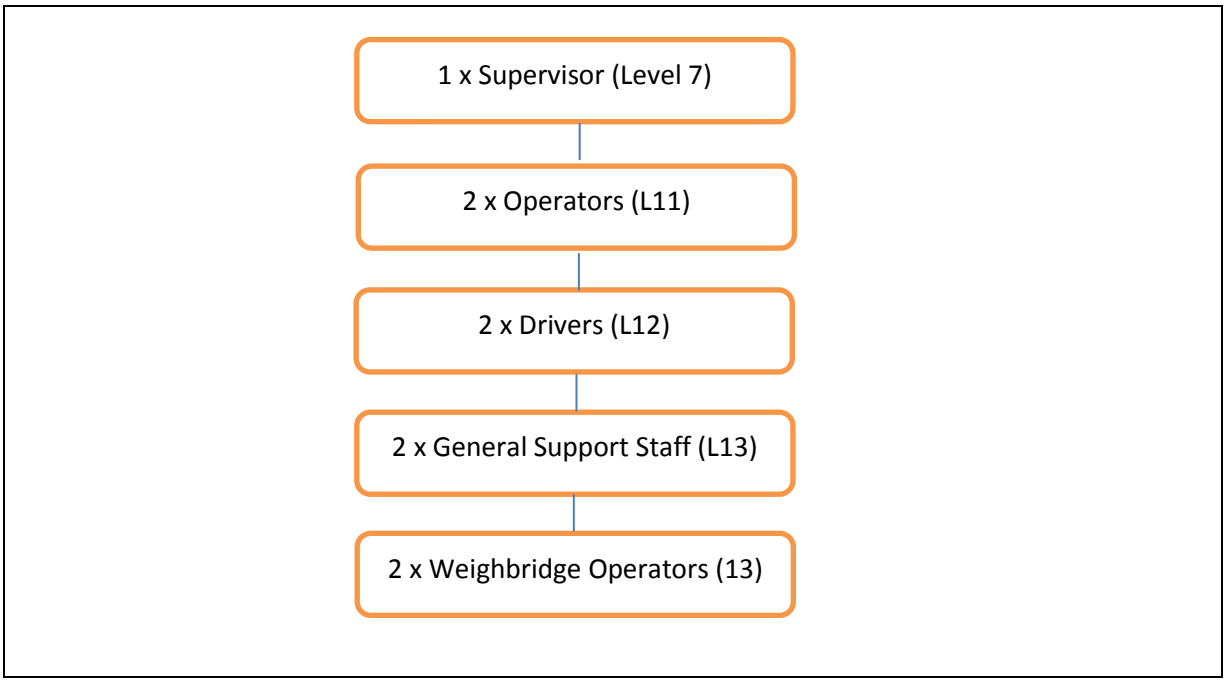
The landfill site is being audited annually by the Provincial Waste Management Office that falls under the ambits of the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD). In the 2012/13 audit year, the landfill site achieved a score of 51% against permit conditions. In this financial year, the landfill site received an audit score of 55% therefore an improvement of 4% was recorded.

- The resources available to support the delivery of the service in terms of: personnel, skills and other related requirements

a) Personnel

A total of nine (9) staff members have been deployed to operate and manage the landfill site, and the positions of staff members are best reflected in the diagram 2 hereunder.

Diagram 2: Organogram of the Landfill Site



It should however be noted that there are three security personnel assigned to the landfill site through an external security company (2 x guards work night shift and 1 x day shift. Four (4) additional general staff members are needed and a landfill site officer with NQF 6 Qualification in environmental management or engineering is required to ensure that the site is operated in-line with the relevant permit conditions.

a) Landfill Assets

The following assets are provided for at the landfill site and these are best reflected in Table 1 hereunder:

Table 1: Landfill Assets

ID	ASSET	USE
1	1 x TANA Trash Compacting Machine	Spreading, covering and compaction of daily received waste and construction of access roads
2	1 x Front End Loader	Excavation for cover material and spreading of waste received at the landfill site and also for construction of internal access road
3	1 x 6m^3 Tipper Truck	Transport of cover material to the work face
4	1 x 1000L Water Tanker	Dust suppression
5	1 x Wood chipper	Reduce bulk green waste into minute waste chippings which are easy to compact and cover

6	2 x 18m Long steel deck weighbridges with the following accessories: 4 x sets of traffic lights 4 x automated boom gates Integrated camera system	The weighbridges are used to weigh correctly the quantity of waste that is being received at the landfill site whilst the traffic lights and the automated boom gates are used to control traffic at the weigh bridge. The integrated camera systems are used to identify and record vehicles entering the site.
7	Landfill weighbridge office	Housing of weighbridge operators and landfill weighbridge hard and soft computer hardware.
8	Office Block	Administration and good housekeeping
9	Ablution Block	Good housekeeping
10	Concrete Perimeter Fence and Solid Gate	Maintain access control in and out of the site.

- General challenges that are not highlighted above.

CHALLENGES

There is an informal settlement that is located very close to the landfill site, approximately 50m from the boundary fence of the site. It is recommended that a buffer zone of at least 400m should be maintained between the landfill site and the nearest human settlement. It is therefore prudent that the adjacent informal settlement be relocated at least 400m away from the landfill site. The close proximity of the informal settlement to the landfill site compromises access control into the site, and further to this, results in the increased vandalism of landfill assets.

7.6. ELECTRICITY & ENERGY:

The status of the Energy Plan.

Randfontein Local Municipality has submitted three business plans to the Department of Energy for the following Projects:

- Solar power streetlights where no electrical grid exist,
- Solar power geyser – RDP houses,
- Energy efficient streetlights – Greater Randfontein

The Department of Energy has approved one of the above projects which is:

Project name: Energy efficient streetlights – Greater Randfontein
Project status: Tender process completed and tender was advertised,

Project to start soon.

Areas (Formal and Informal) without access to electricity or other forms of energy.

Formal:

All formal dwellings in the greater Randfontein distribution area have excess to electricity – We do not have any backlogs.

Informal:

Informal settlements do not have access to electricity. Randfontein only provide public lighting to informal settlements.

Areas with access to electricity and the reliability thereof.

The following areas mentioned below are supplied with electricity, which means each dwelling in that specific area has an electrical meter point:

The Greater Randfontein (This include: Greenhills, Homelake, West Porges, Westergloor, Randgate, Randpoort, Helikonpark, Culemborgpark, Eikepark, Finsbury and Kocksoord.)

Mohlakeng and extensions 4/5/7/8/11,

Toekomsrus and extensions 1/2,

All small holdings (This include Ten Acres, Middelvlei, Pelzvale, Randfontein South, Botha [plots, Loumarina, Wilbotsdal, Elandsvlei and Wheatlands agricultural holdings.)

All the areas mentioned above are provided with streetlight networks. We have also provided security lights at all informal settlements within Randfontein distribution area.

7.6.1. The number of households receiving free electricity and the quantity thereof

7.6.2. Programmes aimed at promoting alternative and green energy initiatives

Yes, the Directorate Infrastructure have submitted a business plan to the Department of Energy for funding to puchase solar power streetlights at all informal settlements where no electrical grid exist. We

are currently testing a pilot project which was initiated by our honourable Executive Mayor whereby we have installed two solar power streetlights at Elandsvlei informal settlement.

7.6.3. General challenges that are not highlighted above.

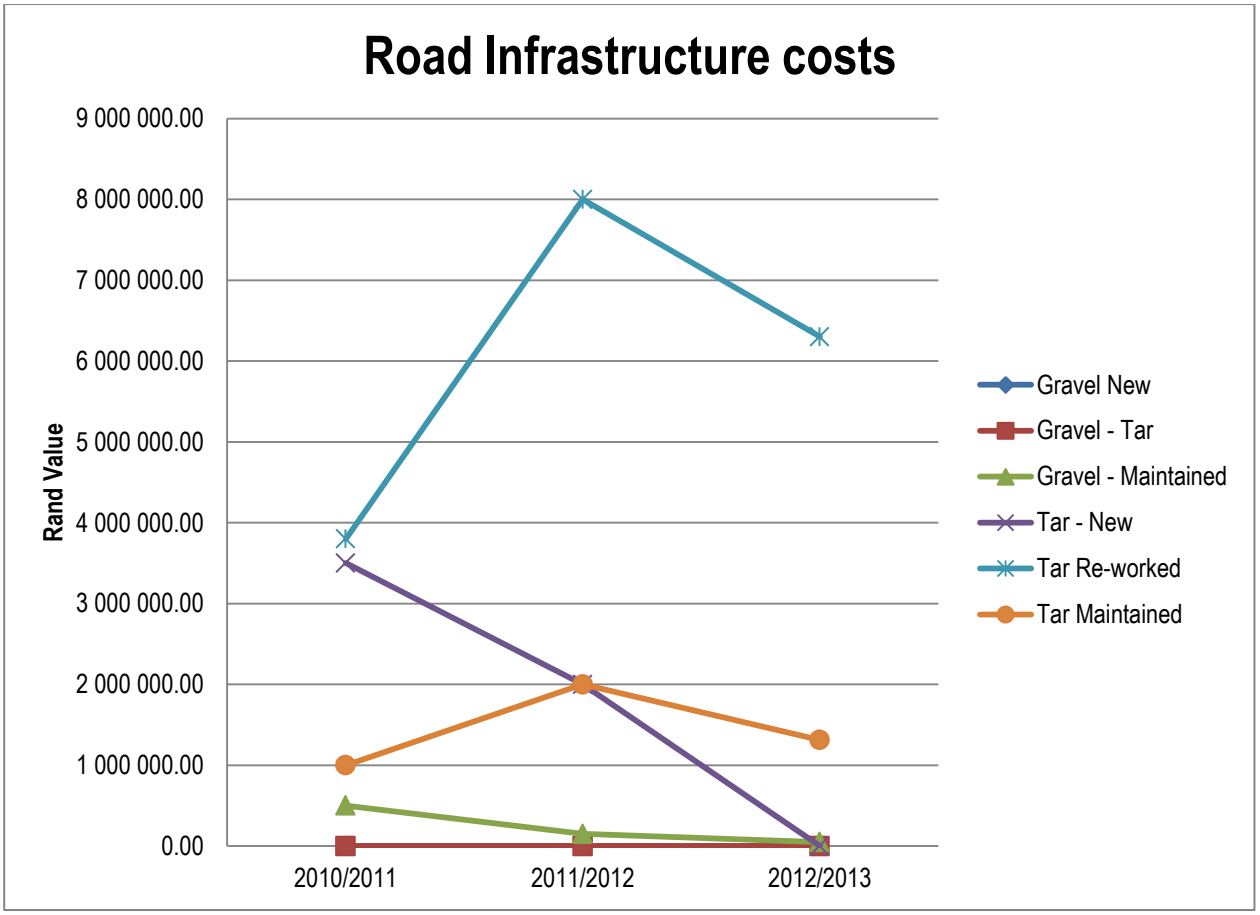
Solar power housing kits at Informal settlements – Municipality also applied to source for funding to provide each temporary dwelling with a solar power housing kit. Randfontein is currently in the process to purchase 1000 solar housing kits for informal settlements within Randfontein. This project was also initiated by our honourable Executive Mayor, and will be implemented in phases.

7.7. ROADS:

Randfontein Local Municipality covers an area of 475 km² and lies 0n the western side of Gauteng Province. It is furthermore located within the Westrand District Municipality surrounded by Mogale City to the north, Merafong City to the west, Westonaria to the south and the City of Johannesburg to the East. The total population of RLM was estimated at 136 700 during the year 2006 with the average growth of 1.2% per annum RLM has got a total network of 443.1km (439.9km tar and 3.2 km block paving) which consists of Primary Routes (17%), Secondary Routes (9%), Main Tertiary Routes (15%) and Tertiary Routes (59%).

The average condition of the network is rated as fair to poor with an estimated replacement value of R463.8 million. In order to erase the backlog and restore the condition of the network an amount of R11.2 million is required annually for general maintenance. This will include all maintenance activities. An amount of R54 million per fiscal year is required for roads rehabilitation programme.

The total unpaved network is 147km of which only 32.3 km are gravel roads and the rest can be defined as dirt roads. The average condition of the unpaved network can be rated as poor with 45% of the roads in the poor to very poor condition. Upgrading of dirt roads to gravel standard would require R12.9 million and upgrading of all unpaved roads to paved standards would be at a cost of R74.9 million.



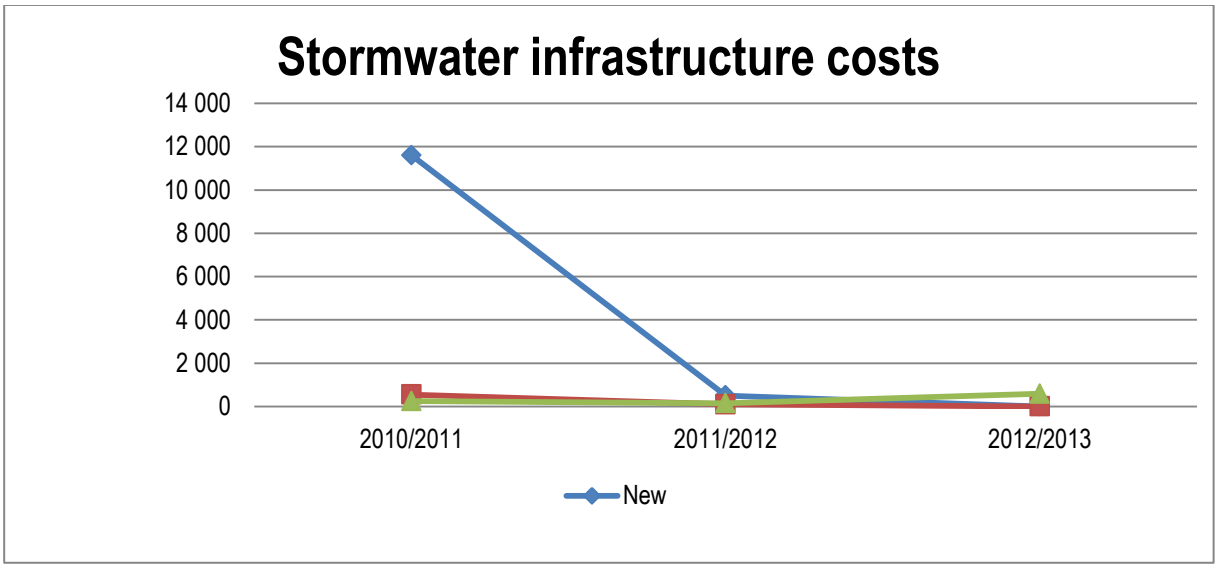
7.8. STORM WATER

The main purpose of the stormwater management function in the Randfontein Local Municipality is to mitigate flooding and increase the lifespan of the road infrastructure. The main focus areas are;

- Cleaning of the stormwater pipes
- Replacing broken pipes and kerb inlets
- Installing new stormwater systems, construction of open channels and sub-soil drains
- Construction of gabions

Stormwater Infrastructure Kilometers				
	Total Storm water measures	New stormwater measures	Storm water measures upgraded	Storm water measures maintained
2010/11	6	2	1	2
2011/12	6	2	1	4
2012/13	5	1	0	4

			R' 000
	Storm water Measures		
	New	Upgraded	Maintained
2010/11	1 200	600	200
2011/12	11 602	550	250
2012/13	505	100	150



Housing

The current housing stock of Randfontein is indicated in the Table below:-

TYPE OF HOUSING	NUMBER OF UNITS
Formal houses	4653
Medium Density (Town Houses)	1289
Informal in Back yard	3162
Informal Dwellings on Stands	101
Informal dwellings not on stands (Zenzele/Dumping Site, etc.)	8444
Mohlakeng Hostel (to be transformed into family units)	348
Houses on Agricultural Holdings	2526
Mine Hostels (4)	3380 beds

According to above-mentioned table, the current housing need is determined to be 7503 dwelling units.

7.9. MINING DEVELOPMENT

Most of the mining activity is taking place in the areas north, east and south of the urban areas.

According to the social and labour plan of Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited, the following specific projects were identified for Randfontein:-

7.9.1. HARMONY LAND AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

One of the LED focus areas of Harmony Randfontein Operation will be through land development aimed at establishing viable diversified businesses as well as supporting initiatives for low cost housing. This will be done in partnership with the municipalities and other relevant stakeholders in the mining communities and include the following:

- Retail Shopping Complex, garage and convenience Store. The site next to the Randfontein Office Park on the corner of Main Reef Road and the K96 has been identified as ideal to establish a 45km² retail/commercial complex with national anchors. The site also lends itself to the establishment of a retail fuel station with an attached convenience store. Initial projections are that the site will be developed at a cost in excess of R350m and create employment for in excess of 250 people in the Randfontein area.
- Harmony will make available 200ha of prime land located adjacent to the up-market Greenhills suburb for development. A three-phased development will be undertaken that will see the establishment of 400 houses over a five year period. It is estimated that up to 800 jobs will be created in the Randfontein area in this R358m development.

- A Public Private partnership is being entered into between Harmony and the Department of Housing in Gauteng for the development of the Middelvlei low cost housing development (Mohlakeng Ext. 11).

- Situated on the farms Droogheuvel 251 IQ and Middelvlei 255 IQ, are portions of land owned by Harmony and these portions have been identified by the Gauteng Department of Housing and the Randfontein Local Municipality for future housing developments. These developments will include affordable housing developments, as well as social amenities, schools, businesses, taxi ranks, etc.

One of the characteristics of Randfontein is that the development of the residential market has been severely hampered by virtue of the fact that the land surrounding the town has been tightly held by mining entities. A significant increase in the number of applications has been received by the Randfontein Local Municipality for re-zoning and sub divisions because of the lack of available land for development.

The spatial development plans of Gauteng and Randfontein have both identified the need for low cost housing settlements. The proposed townships will consist of approximately 7,000 residential stands. The total size of the proposed developments is approximately 350 hectares in extent.

8. SOCIAL SERVICES:

Health Services

Hospitals and Clinics

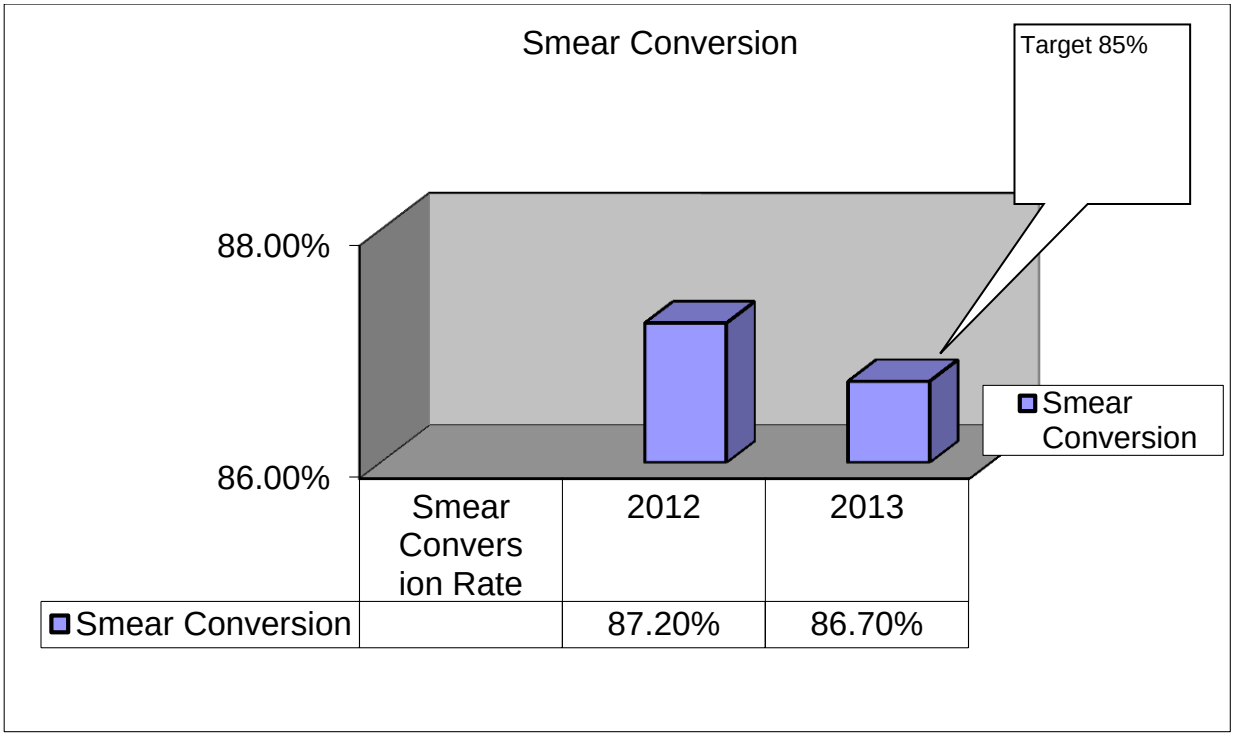
The provision of basic health services is one of the most important social services that the government must provide. The following standard for the provision of health facilities has been set according to the National Health Standards:

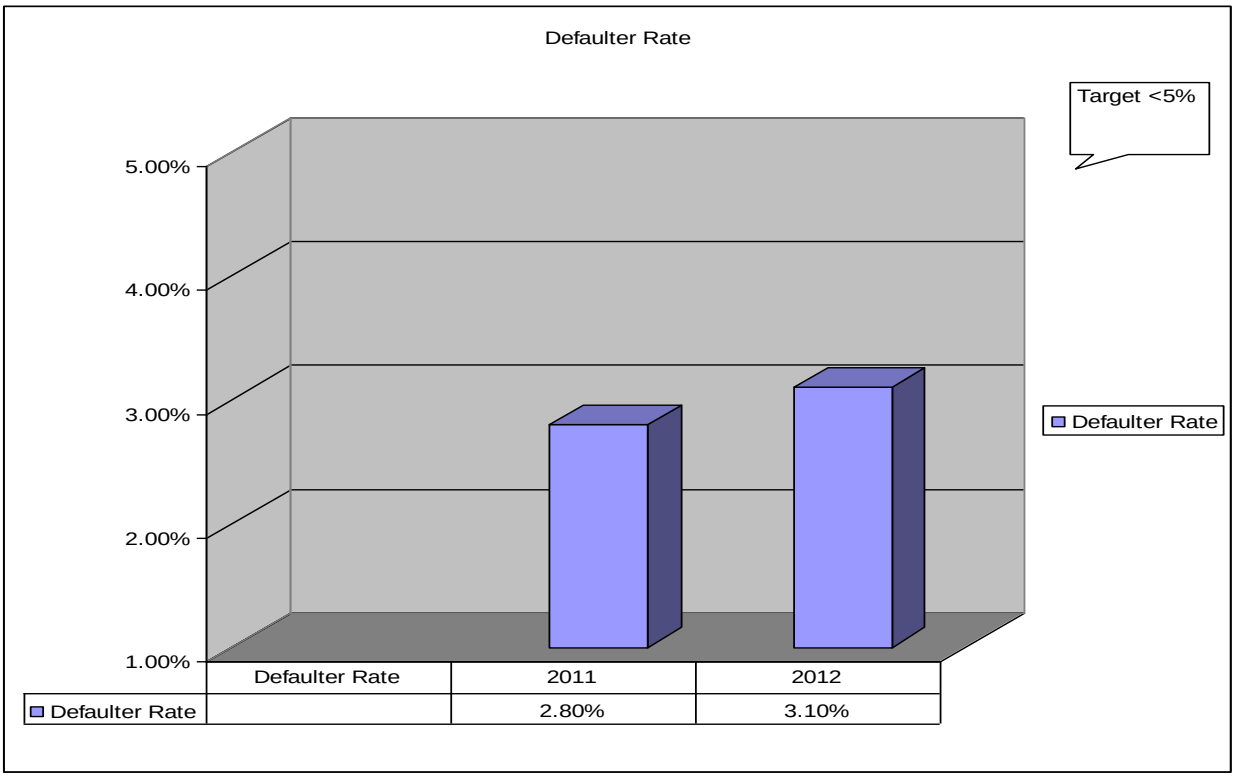
Facility Standard per household:

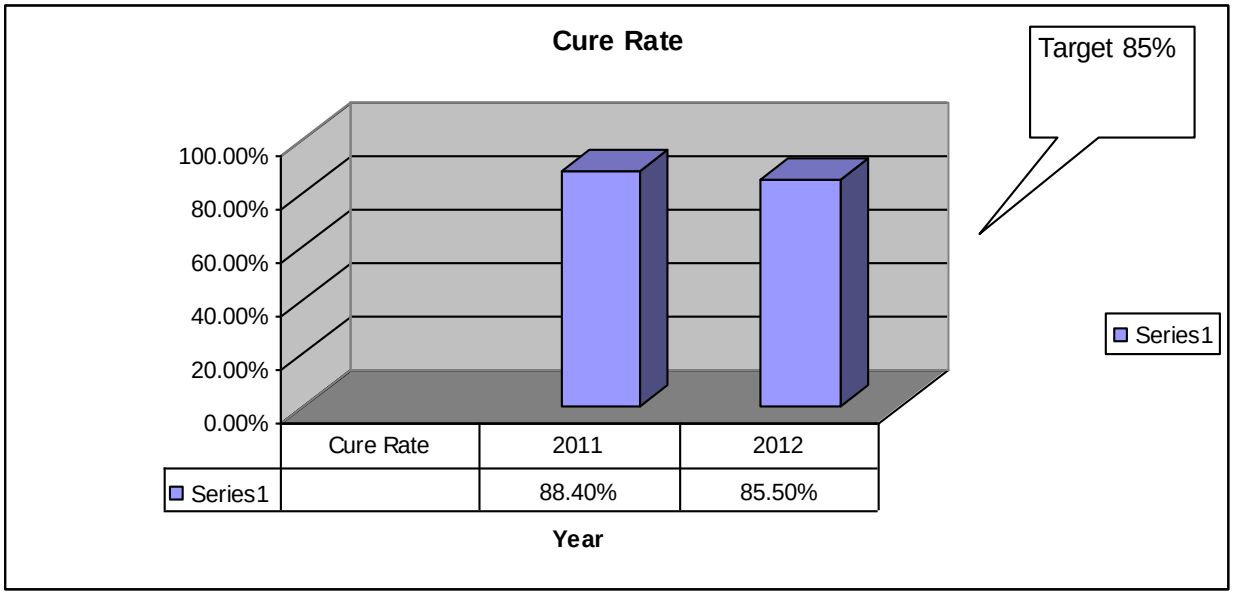
- Mobile clinics - 1:2 000
- Clinics - 1:2 000
- Health Centre - 1:5 000
- Hospital - 1:10 000

Randfontein sub district is one of the four sub district within West rand. Population statistics for Randfontein is 262 932

- 524people were diagnosed with TB during 2013 of which
- 507 were diagnosed with susceptible TB
- 9 were diagnosed MDR
- 8 were diagnosed with mono resistance
- Total diagnosed 2013 of which
- 251 cases were smear +
- 76 were retreat cases
- 14 were children 0-14
- 70 were Extra pulmonary
- MDR 9
- 8 Mono resistance
- Out of 507 Susceptible TB, 342 were HIV + of which 297 are on ART(87%)
- Out of 9 MDR 8 were HIV + and 100% on ART
- Out of 8 Mono 7 were HIV + and 100 % on ART


Smear Conversion
Target 85%
88.00%
86.00%
Smear Conversion
Smear Conversion Rate
2012
2013
Smear Conversion
87.20%
86.70%


Defaulter Rate
Target <5%
5.00%
4.00%
3.00%
2.00%
1.00%
Defaulter Rate
Defaulter Rate
2011
2012
Defaulter Rate
2.80%
3.10%



9. Education:

With the increase in the need for information, Randfontein Local Municipality is gradually building the capacity of its current libraries and information centres and are planning to gradually turn these into centres were information other than casual reading and general referencing can be accessed. Two libraries exist within the municipal area.

Safety and Security:

Key responses to improve safety and security in the Randfontein Local Municipality, which is paramount to the growth of the local economy, are to:

- Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system as a deterrent to crime and a source of relief and support to victims;
- Improve access of disempowered groups to the criminal justice process. These include women, children and victims in general;
- Improve public understanding of the criminal justice system, to enable greater participation; and
- Promote non-violent conflict resolution, awareness of gender issues and the empowerment of sectors prone to victimisation.

10. SECTION G: OBJECTIVES

10.1. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES: 12 OUTCOMES AS IDENTIFIED AND AGREED TO BY THE CABINET ARE:

- Improved quality of basic education.
- A long and healthy life for all South Africans.
- All people in South Africa are and feel safe.
- Decent employment through inclusive economic growth.
- A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path.
- An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network.
- Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.
- Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life.
- A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system.
- Environmental assets and natural resources which are well protected and continually enhanced.
- Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and World.
- An efficient, effective and development orient public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2030 (NDP)

We, the people of South Africa, have journeyed far since the long lines of our first democratic election on 27 April 1994, when we elected a government for us all.

We began to tell a new story then. We have lived and renewed that story along the way.

The National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. South Africa can realize these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an indusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society.

South Africa has made remarkable progress in the transition from apartheid to democracy. This transition has been peaceful despite the country's history of violent conflict and dispossession.

The Commission's Diagnostic Report, released in June 2011, set out south Africa's achievements and shortcomings since 1994. It identified a failure to implement policies and an absence of broad partnerships as the main reasons for slow progress, and set out nine primary challenges:

1. Too few people work.
2. The quality of school education for black people is poor.
3. Infrastructure is poorly located, inadequate and under-maintained.
4. Spatial divides hobble inclusive development.
5. The economy is unsustainably resource intensive.
6. The public health system cannot meet demand or sustain quality.
7. Public services are uneven and often of poor equality.
8. Public services are uneven and often of poor quality.
9. Corruption levels are high.

10. South Africa remains a divided society.

South Africans from all walks of life welcomed the diagnostic as a frank, constructive assessment. This led to the development of the draft national plan, release in November 2011. Building on the diagnostic, the plan added four thematic areas:

- rural economy;
- social protection;
- regional and world affairs; and
- community safety.

After thorough stakeholder participation the national development plan aims to achieve the following by 2030:

- Eliminate income poverty – Reduce the proportion of households with a monthly income below R419 per person (in 2009 prices) from 39% to zero.
- Reduce inequality – the Gini coefficient should fall from 0.69 to 0.6

Enabling Milestones

- Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030.
- Raise per capita income from R50 000 in 2010 to R120 000 by 2030.
- Increase the share of national income of the bottom 40 % from 6 % to 10 %.
- Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks.
- Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial, gender and disability makeup.
- Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups.
- Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education an all children in grade 3 can read and write.
- Provide affordable access to quality health care while promoting health of wellbeing.
- Establish effective, safe and affordable public transport.
- Produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices, ensuring access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit of power by about one-third.
- Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes.
- Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices.
- Realise a food trade surplus, with one-third produced by small-scale farmers or households.
- Ensure household food and nutrition security.
- Entrench a social security system covering all working people, with social protection for poor and other groups in need, such as children and people with disabilities.
- Realise a developmental, capable and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity.
- Ensure that all people live safely, with an independent and fair criminal justice system.
- Broaden social cohesion and unity while redressing the inequities of the past.
- Play a leading role in continental development, economic integration and human rights.

Critical Actions

- A social compact to reduce poverty and inequality, and raise employment and investment.
- A strategy to address poverty and its impacts by broadening access to employment, strengthening the social wage, improving public transport and raising rural incomes.

- Steps by the state to professionalise the public service, strengthen accountability, improve coordination and prosecute corruption.
- Boost private investment in labour-intensive areas, competitiveness and exports, with adjustment to lower the risk of hiring younger workers.
- An education accountability chain, with lines of responsibility from state to classroom.
- Phase in national health insurance, with a focus on upgrading public health facilities, producing more health professionals and reducing the relative cost of private health care.
- Public infrastructure investment at 10 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), financed through tariffs, public-private partnerships, taxes and loans and focused on transport, energy and water.
- Interventions to ensure environmental sustainability and resilience to future shocks.
- New spatial norms and standards – densifying cities, improving transport, locating jobs where people live, upgrading informal settlements and fixing housing market gaps.
- Reduce crime by strengthening criminal justice and improving community environments.

To make meaningful, rapid and sustained progress in reducing poverty and inequality over the next two decades, South Africa needs to write a new story. At the core of this plan is a new development paradigm that seeks to involve communities, youth workers, the unemployed and business in partnership with each other, and with a more capable state. The aim is to develop the capabilities of individuals and of the country, and to create opportunities for all South Africans.

Provincial Priorities

The Strategic priorities of the Province as derived from the national priorities are as follows:

- Creating decent work and building a growing,
- inclusive economy
- Promoting quality education and skills development
- Prioritising better healthcare for all
- Stimulating rural development and food security
- Intensifying the fight against crime and corruption
- Building cohesive and sustainable communities
- Strengthening the developmental state and good Governance

West Rand District Priorities

- Social Security (Health And Safety) Community Services
- Transformation Of Administrative And Institutional
- Systems And Structures
- Financial Viability, Good Governance And Institutional Development
- Halve Unemployment By 2014
- Compilation Of Strategic documents

Randfontein LM Strategic Priorities

The strategic objectives are identified to be the following:

Strategic Objective	**Strategic Outcomes**
Build better communities	Shared values
Enhance financial sustainability	Financial liquidity, Good credit rating,
Accelerate an inclusive growing economy	Employment and growth in the GDP, Investment
Plan for the future	Liveable, integrated communities
Establish effective and efficient services	Pay services,
Enhanced, effective, accountable and clean institutional management and corporate governance	Good governance
Develop a learning organisation	Human capital,
Strategic Objective	**Description of Strategic Objectives**
Build better communities	The scourge of HIV/AIDS as well as alcohol and drug abuse has an impact on both service delivery and prosperity and sustainability of communities. To this end the focus should be on HIV/AIDS, the impact that sexually transmitted diseases and tuberculosis are having on the quality of life of communities. Health provisioning is now focusing on HAST to be more inclusive of the aforementioned diseases. Randfontein Municipality needs to strive to play a significant role to prevent the spread of the HAST and substance abuse as it has a direct impact on the welfare of its communities. Hence, focus should be given to activities that should be aimed at and focussed on reducing the impact, infection and prevalence rate of these maladies. It is therefore critical to identify and appraise development programmes that support sustainable livelihoods and social environment within which the communities exist and that the municipality should play an active role in facilitation and roll-out of such programmes. Randfontein Municipality should engage in meaningful dialogues with the youth about how to address underlying social, economic and environmental factors that perpetuate poverty and how mechanisms can be developed to address identified issues. The municipality should further mobilise support and collaborate with sector departments to address cross-cutting issues within the municipality.
Enhance financial sustainability	Randfontein Local Municipality seeks to identify potential revenue sources and also increase its own revenue through credit control and lobbying for more external funding for it to create a sustainable revenue base. These mechanisms will therefore entail the establishment of a proper credit control unit to handle credit collection processes. Hence, the improvement on billing accuracy will need to be optimised. These efforts need to be well-communicated to communities in order to secure buy-in and thereby enhance democratic governance. Given the complexity of the situation, the

Strategic Objective	Strategic Outcomes
	municipality will need to review its credit control policy and eliminate possible gaps in the process. It is therefore critical for the Budget and Treasury Department to develop business plans for projects that need funding and submit to WRDM donor fund raiser to lobby for funding. This will afford the municipality with an opportunity to develop and maintain the municipality for the next five years and beyond.
Accelerate an inclusive growing economy	The challenges that face the Randfontein Municipality are extensive and strategically it is essential to identify key activities to mitigate the challenges. The opportunity to do so lies in local economic development. Through growth in the Geographic Gross Domestic Product of the area, prosperity for all can be ensured. With gold mining being such an important industry it is important that the town looks forward and asks the key question of how they can further benefit. Through gold beneficiation a knock-on industry can emerge. This can be done through partnerships with the mining houses and through which jobs can also be created. The processing of agricultural products is a natural progression or beneficiation of the agricultural production and thereby adding value and once again creating jobs. The current activities surrounding the assembly of Rea Via buses coupled with the national and provincial government emphasis on public transport means that Randfontein can become a contributor to decreasing the carbon footprint of commuters across Gauteng while creating jobs locally. An attempt must be made to expand the existing activities for bus assembly into an assembly cluster of businesses. Randfontein Municipality must seek to compile programmes and formulate policies and by-laws that encourages entrepreneurship and thereby monitor and evaluate performance of the local economy and investment trends. This must be focussed on the bridging of the first and second economies. More investments and establishment of industries and enterprises should be investigated and established to diversify the economy of the municipal area .The design of projects needs to include labour intensive methods and identify opportunity areas and expose SMMEs to incubation projects which will stimulate development and thereby enhance job creation. SMMEs have been shown to be far more effective job creators than large corporations. Randfontein must ensure local involvement and the integration of and the appointment process of labourers in capital projects. Invariably the municipality will seek to develop collaboration agreements with both public and private entities on programme implementation. The approach demands that a shotgun approach not be used, but that a carefully targeted strategy be applied to local economic development trading on the strengths such as agricultural production and processing, beneficiation of gold, tourism, industrial manufacturing and the development and exploitation of Randfontein's strength as a transportation hub.
Plan for the future	Randfontein through the West Rand District Municipality will do a special development plan. This will give up-to-date direction to the municipality when carrying out its planning in relation to land zoning, transport routes and the environment.

Strategic Objective	Strategic Outcomes
	Furthermore investment in and establishment of and upgrading of nature conservation reserves and enterprises should be investigated to diversify the economy of the municipal area. Randfontein must create an environment conducive for economic growth through investments in socio-economic infrastructure to trigger local economic growth and forge partnerships with stakeholders to invest in the local economy. Existing policies should be reviewed or new policies developed to become more enabling and focussed on establishment of partnerships and networks that will enhance and expand the SMME value chain. South Africa has, since 1994, been faced with the double challenges of re-integration into global markets as a global economy, while at the same time positioning itself to realise the high expectations of its populace regarding a successful transition towards a more democratic order. To achieve the objectives of economic growth through competitiveness on the one hand and employment generation and income redistribution as a result of this growth on the other, South Africa's small, micro and medium-sized enterprise (SMME) economy has been actively promoted since 1995. Particular attention needs to be given to the opportunities presented by agriculture production and processing. Flowing from above, it anticipated that the above will optimise economic growth and thereby reduce unemployment within the municipal area. Hence, spatial positioning and related possibilities to link with and benefit from other growing economies around the municipal area should be exploited through extensive marketing and branding of the municipality. A strategy must be developed to address the economic development of Randfontein by focussing on the strength of its roads infrastructure and ensuring that the central geographic positioning and the potential wealth created by its use as a transport route is translated into the economic growth of the town. The inward migration of people into the Randfontein area with the mushrooming of informal settlements can have a negative effect on the town. There is a need to address this inward migration through creative and progressive planning and management of these settlements. Agriculture has shown to be a job creator. Randfontein has some excellent agricultural land and the advantage that this has not been developed for other uses, such as housing. A clear plan to ensure that the full potential of this land is exploited is needed so that both small scale and larger farming opportunities are opened on suitable land.
Establish effective and efficient services	It was expressed unambiguously that the municipality is in dire need of reviving its ageing bulk infrastructure which has bearing on current and future developments within the municipal area with reference to: Water Sanitation Electricity

Strategic Objective	Strategic Outcomes
	Parks and cemeteries Community and municipal facilities Solid waste disposal Infrastructural facilities are currently under pressure to accommodate the growing population of Randfontein and yet financial resources are not proportional to the service delivery norms. Alternatively, infrastructure funds made available to Randfontein are not being used due to difficulties experienced by the PMU. Moreover, it has been said that the municipality made provision for Free Basic Services such as water, electricity, and sanitation according to the indigent policy subsidised by the government. This includes 6kl of water per month, 75kwh of electricity per month from 2009/10 and free refuse removal. However, there is a growth in demand for indigent relief overall and so there needs to be an increase in the amounts made available for this relief in line with the growing demands. This disparity gave rise to the need to develop a Municipal Infrastructural Investment Plan with specific ratios that will mitigate current and anticipated resource bottlenecks pertaining to infrastructural development and maintenance. It is envisaged that the MIIP will serve as municipal strategic imperative to deal effectively with issues of infrastructural services. It is also worth noting that the communities can only pay for services they deem worth the payment. Therefore, this strategic objective becomes critical and important to realise the municipal strategic intent. The costs to the household and the municipality can be reduced by the introduction of a plan for renewable energy. This plan needs to be wide enough to reduce the household expenditure on water and transport costs. In addition to regular maintenance a clear plan of where Randfontein is going to in the next five years needs to be developed so that demand for roads, electricity, land and water can be anticipated.
Enhance effective, accountable and clean institutional management and corporate governance	There is no doubt that major changes within the municipality will occur in order realise the municipal strategic intent which will have a bearing on business processes, systems and practices. Significant changes to even one of those areas require sound governance structures and leadership. Changing them simultaneously is an extraordinary task, hence it is envisaged that the municipality will in the future need to realign its processes, systems and practices to legislation and henceforth automate accordingly. Re-engineering processes, systems and practices simply demonstrate the significance of continuous improvement and growth of the municipality which remains inevitable going forward. Randfontein Municipality seeks to strengthen and effectively manage administrative and governance systems and procedures to ensure sound governance practices are adhered to. This ought to begin with

Strategic Objective	Strategic Outcomes
	the need for ensuring the full functionality of ward committee structures and public participation systems to enhance democratic governance. These will give rise to the need to maximise organisational excellence and provide accountability to the community of Randfontein.
Develop a learning organisation	Randfontein Municipality needs to acquire highly competent workforce to successfully implement its newly developed strategic intent. In today's marketplace, an organisation needs to ensure that it has adequate human resources to accomplish its mission. Because all employers compete for employees from the same labour pool, workforce planning is therefore critical for attracting and retaining the talent needed to serve the communities. This planning will become increasingly important to Randfontein Municipality over the coming years due to increased number of staff turnover attributed to the following internal and external factors, namely: HAST (HIV AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Tuberculosis) Ageing workforce Migration of people to big cities and/or economic high density areas i.e. Johannesburg Lack to scarce skills required by the municipality for future survival and sustainability High illiteracy rate and unemployment Perpetual poverty Global warming versus change of weather patterns leading to retrenchment of employees Effective workforce planning entailing the acquiring, developing and managing of human capital is a necessary component of the municipality's strategic plan. It makes a provision for a flexible and proficient workforce able to adapt to the changing needs of the municipality. This strategy will assist the municipality to deal effectively with staffing implications of strategic and operational plans, it will have an effects on a full-range of human resource activities, including recruitment, hiring, classification, compensation, and retention.

10.2. MUNICIPAL TURN AROUND STRATEGY (MTAS)

The Minister for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) has, during December 2009 hosted an Indaba where the State of Local Government Report was considered. A framework was adopted for the development of the Provincial Turn Around strategies and implementation plans are to be put in place.

The national and provincial frameworks were discussed at a meeting held on 4 February 2010. Municipalities were given time until end of March 2010 to adopt the implementation plans.

The Executive Mayor of the West Rand District Municipality (WRDM), Cllr F L Matshikiza, called for a three day strategic session during February 2010 enabling the district and municipalities to develop a Turn Around Strategy for the region and the local municipalities.

- **The overall goals of the Turn Around Strategy are to:**
  - Restore the confidence of communities in local government
  - Rebuild and improve the basic requirements for a functional, responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government

- **The strategic objectives are identified to be the following:**
  - Ensure that basic needs of the community are met
  - Build clean, effective and efficient responsive and accountable local government
  - Improve performance and professionalism in municipalities
  - Improve national and provincial policies, oversight and support
  - Strengthen partnerships between local government, communities and civil society.

THE KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS (KPAS) OF THE STRATEGY ARE:

Service Delivery

Special efforts must be made to meet the basic needs and services of the community with emphasis on housing, water, sanitation, refuse removal, electricity, roads.

Spatial Conditions

To approach spatial development in a manner that will address outdated spatial planning patterns. Spatial Development Frameworks to empower and enable local government to manage the local development space.

Accountability

Build a responsive and accountable local government by way of communicating and accounting more to communities, capacity and skills development, address corruption and maladministration, performance management, monitoring, evaluation and report.

Financial Management

Budget and Income Management of Inter-governmental fiscal system and the distribution of grants.

Labour Relations

Strengthen labour relations.

10.2.1. ALIGNMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The table depicts the alignment of all spheres of government plans and programmes. The table shows the alignment and synergy that exist amongst the following plans i.e. National Key Performance areas, National Development Plan, National Outcomes, Provincial Growth/District –West Rand and Development Strategy and RLM Strategic Objectives.

NATIONAL KPA'S	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	NATIONAL/PROVINCIAL OUTCOMES	WEST RAND GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	RAND FONTEIN IDPSRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS
Local Economic Development	Economy and Employment Inclusive Rural Economy	Descent employment through inclusive economic growth Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all	Regional planning and Economic Development	Encouraging the creation of job opportunities; Ensuring access to enabling mechanisms for self-employment opportunities; Improving access to start-up capital for small business; Supporting SMME development; Establishing a social security system to protect the poor and the disadvantaged;	SMME Development Agriculture & Rural Development Tourism Development Industrial & Business Development
	Economic Infrastructure	An efficient, competitive and responsive infrastructure network An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship	Infrastructure	To provide quality and sustainable electrical services within the RANDFONTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY's service area; To develop, upgrade and maintain road network and storm water drainage system to ensure accessibility & flow of traffic; To provide affordable, efficient, effective on-going water and sanitation services which are sustainable;	Provision of free basic services such water sewer and electricity
Basic Services Delivery	Environmental Sustainabilit	Vibrant, equitable, sustainable, rural communities		Promotion and protection of Natural environmental	Compilation of the Environmental Management Framework State of the Environment report for

	y	Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources			Randfontein
	Transformin g Human Settlements	Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	Tenure security	To encourage infill planning and densification; To provide proper services to all residents; To make maximum use of existing infrastructure; To reduce the housing backlog by unlocking suitable land for residential development; To develop a Spatial Development Framework to guide development in the area of jurisdiction; and	Provision of integrated Human Settlement Promotion of Social Housing Redevelopment of community residential units
	Health care for all	A long and healthy life for all South Africans	Heath and social development	To reduce the rate of new infections with 50% Reduce HIV infection and AIDS morbidity and mortality Provider Initiated Counselling and Testing at all facilities Enable people living with HIV and Aids to live healthy and productive lives Ensure public knowledge of and adherence to existing policies Provision of male and female condoms	Provision of Primary Health Care Reduce sexuality transmitted disease Provision of Early childhood education

				To integrate HIV/Aids services with all other services	
	Social Protection	A long and healthy life for all South Africans	Health and social development	To coordinate all Social Development programmes in Council To promote children's rights To commemorate National Days To work with the Department of Health and Social Development to implement policies and strategies To implement poverty alleviation programmes To promote Early Childhood Development Centres and to organize training for care givers.	Provision of Primary Health Care Reduce sexuality transmitted disease Provision of Early childhood education
	Building safer communities	All people in South Africa are and	Sustainable governance for local	To ensure that all the citizens living in Randfontein and passing	Maintain law & order Reduce fatalities in RLM roads Ensure all vehicles are roadworthy

		feel safe	communities	through Randfontein are safe and adhere to all the provisions of the National Road Traffic Act, 93 of 1996 and the Criminal Procedure Act, 51 of 1977; To ensure that vehicles using our roads are licensed and roadworthy; and To ensure that citizens using our roads are in possession of valid driver's licenses.	
Good Governance and Public Participation	Building a capable and developmental state	Responsive, accountable effective and efficient local government system	Sustainable governance for local communities	Randfontein Municipality seeks to strengthen and effectively manage administrative and governance systems and procedures to ensure sound governance practices are adhered to. This ought to begin with	Create a responsive local government
Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Fighting corruption	Responsive, accountable effective and efficient local government system	Sustainable governance for local communities	Randfontein Municipality seeks to strengthen and effectively manage administrative and governance systems and procedures to ensure sound governance practices are adhered to. This ought to begin with	Create a responsive local government
	South Africa in the region and the world	Create a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world	Regional planning and economic development	There is a need to address this inward migration through creative and progressive planning and management of these settlements.	Review Spatial Development Framework

Municipal Institutional development and Transformation	Improving education, training and innovation	Quality basic education Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path	Health and social development	Improved quality of basic education.	Provide basic free and quality education

SECTION H: SECTOR PLANS

IDP 2011/2016 Approved with the following sector plans:
Spatial Development Framework Plan 2011/2016
Local Economic Development Plan

Spatial Development Framework Plan 2011/2016:

Background

The Randfontein Local Municipality is located at the centre of the West Rand District Municipality and is surrounded by three other Local Municipalities namely: Merafong City, Westonaria and Mogale City. Randfontein Local Municipality (RLM) is part of the Gauteng Province and is one of the four local municipalities within the West Rand District Municipality. The Randfontein area is predominantly rural in nature and covers a total area of 475 km2. The area is characterized by vast tracts of commercial farming land, old mine quarries and mine dumps, and industrial land parcels. The RLM comprises of the following settlements: Randfontein CBD and residential areas, Mohlakeng, Toekomsrus, Badirile, and agricultural holdings. The RLM is characterized by a declining mining economy resulting in high levels of unemployment and poverty, but remains an important service centre for the wider region.

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) commissioned the formulation of a reviewed SDF for the area. The new SDF will also include two precinct plans that will be formulated concurrently to the overrall SDF, i.e. the Uncle Harry's and Badirile precinct plans

The RLM is faced with unique development challenges in that it is highly reliant on mining and mineral assets, but lacks end line economies to diversify the mining industry. In addition, the mining assets are highly compromised by the declining mining sector. In this context, the RLM has specific coordination and facilitation responsibilities which need to be addressed in an innovative way to initiate and promote local development and to attract investment.

A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a core component of a Municipality's economic, sectoral, spatial, social, institutional and environmental vision. In other words it is a tool to achieve the desired spatial form of the Municipality. Furthermore, a SDF is a framework that seeks to guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a municipality in order to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the municipal IDP. The aims of a spatial development framework are to promote sustainable functional and integrated human settlements, maximise resource efficiency, and enhance regional identity and unique character of a place.
In terms of the latest SDF Guidelines, a local SDF should address at least the following issues:

- New urban growth areas.
- Areas for densification and restructuring.
- Conservation areas & areas to be protected, such as agricultural land, coastal zones, water catchments and water resources.
- Urban edges around settlements.
- Existing and future transport links.
- Priority areas for investment in community and social facilities.
- Conceptual guidelines for individual settlement plans that will become the subject of detailed sector plans for each settlement which should show proposals on a cadastral basis.

SDF LEGAL CONTENT REQUIREMENTS

In terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) of 2000, each local authority in South Africa is required to compile an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for its area of jurisdiction. According to Section 26 of the MSA the SDF is one of the core components of the IDP.

The draft guidelines for the compilation of an SDF contain a summary of legal requirements in terms of the components of spatial development frameworks:

Component	Legislation
The desired spatial form and pattern of land use for the municipality, which must be visually represented (i.e. a plan)	MSA Regs 796 of 2001, S2(4)(b), (c)(i) and (i)
The desired direction and nature of growth	MSA Regs S2(4)(c)(iii), White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, 2001
Major movement routes	White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, 2000
Areas targeted for redressing past imbalances and spatial reconstruction	MSA Regs S2(4)(c)(ii), White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use, 2001
Conservation of the built and natural environment	White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use, 2001; NEMA; SAHRA
Where particular land use types will be encouraged or discouraged	MSA Regs S2(4)(i)(ii), White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use, 2001
Areas where development intensity could be increased or decreased	White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use, 2001
Urban edges	MSA Regs S2(4)(i)(iii)
Where development and infrastructure investment (both public and private) should take place	MSA Regs S2(4)(c)(i)
Where strategic intervention is required and priority spending should be directed	MSA Regs S2(4)(c)(iv) and (v)

Objectives, strategies and policies to achieve the desired spatial form	MSA Regs S2(4)(b)and (c)
Programs and projects for the development of land	MSA Regs S2(4)(g)
Guidelines for a land use management system	MSA S26(e), MSA Regs S2(4)(d),White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use, 2001
A capital investment framework	MSA Regs S2(4)(e),White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use, 2001
strategic environmental assessment of impact of the SDF	MSA Regs S2(4)(f),White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use, 2001
A reflection on how the SDF is aligned with the planning of neighbouring municipalities and national and provincial policies and legislation	MSA S26(d), MSA Regs S2(4)(h)
A reflection on how the SDF gives effect to the DFA principles	MSA Regs S2(4)(a)

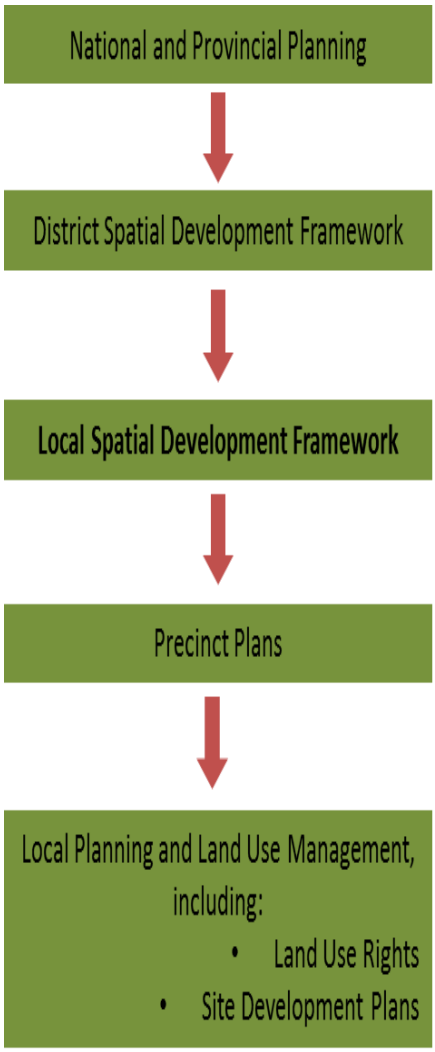
Methodology and Approach

Normative Approach

A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is seen as a directive, high level planning process that is integrative and strategic in nature. The aim of the SDF is to organise development activities and the built form in such a way that the conceptions and desires of people to work, live and use and develop resources are accommodated without compromising the natural environment and the way services are delivered. It is important to recognise the following:

- National direction-giving policies and strategies, and the implication of these in the local context.
- Regional (provincial and district) policies and strategic direction.
- The current regional and local resources base and developmental pressures
- Stakeholder aspirations and needs.

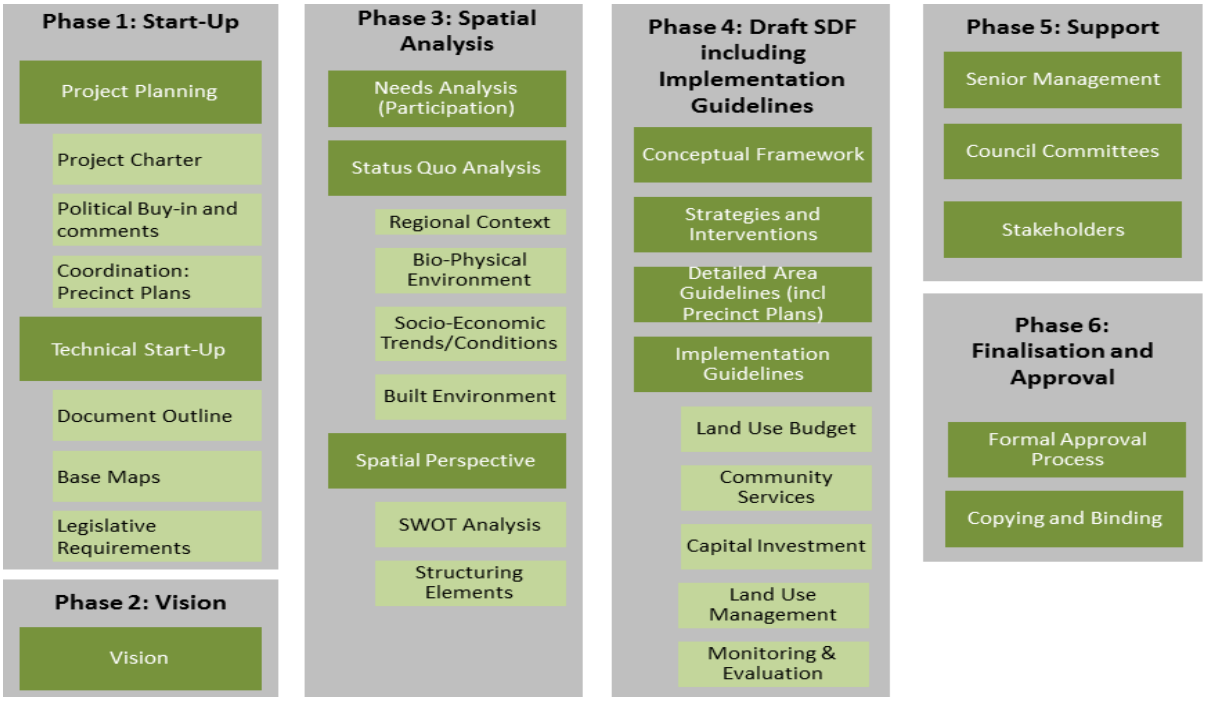
When preparing an SDF, it is essential to acknowledge the role of spatial planning in the coordinated and integrated use of resources during implementation, and this should be the key outcome of the SDF process. The normative vision for spatial planning and development has been captured in the White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (2001), forming the basis of present and proposed new policy and legislation:

The Directive principles of Spatial Planning/ Land Use Management/ Land development according to the White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, 2001 include the following:	The role of Local SDF should be recognised as follows in the hierarchy of plans:
1. Equality: 2. To be treated equally by the law 3. To have equal protection and benefit of the law 4. Not to be unfairly discriminated against except as permitted in terms of the Constitution 5. Efficiency; 6. To ensure the best use of available resources 7. To develop and promote compact human settlements and discourage low density 8. sprawl 9. To secure proximity between residential and work places taking into account the health and well-being of affected persons 10. Integration; 11. To promote efficient functional and integrated settlement patterns 12. To be functionally co-ordinated, aligned with, and take into account related policies and programmes including transportation systems 13. To promote integration of communities from diverse backgrounds 14. To facilitate appropriate mixed land use development 15. Sustainability; 16. To ensure that land is used or developed only in accordance with the law 17. To take into account disaster management 18. To create synergy between economic, social and environmental concerns 19. To protect natural, environmental and cultural resources 20. To preserve the use of prime agricultural land and permit a change only in public interest 21. Fair and good governance; 22. To be lawful, reasonable and procedurally fair 23. To comply with the right to just administrative action 24. To take into account and promote the need of affected persons to understand its nature 0f details of officials who may assist the public 25. Inviting affected persons to forums at which	

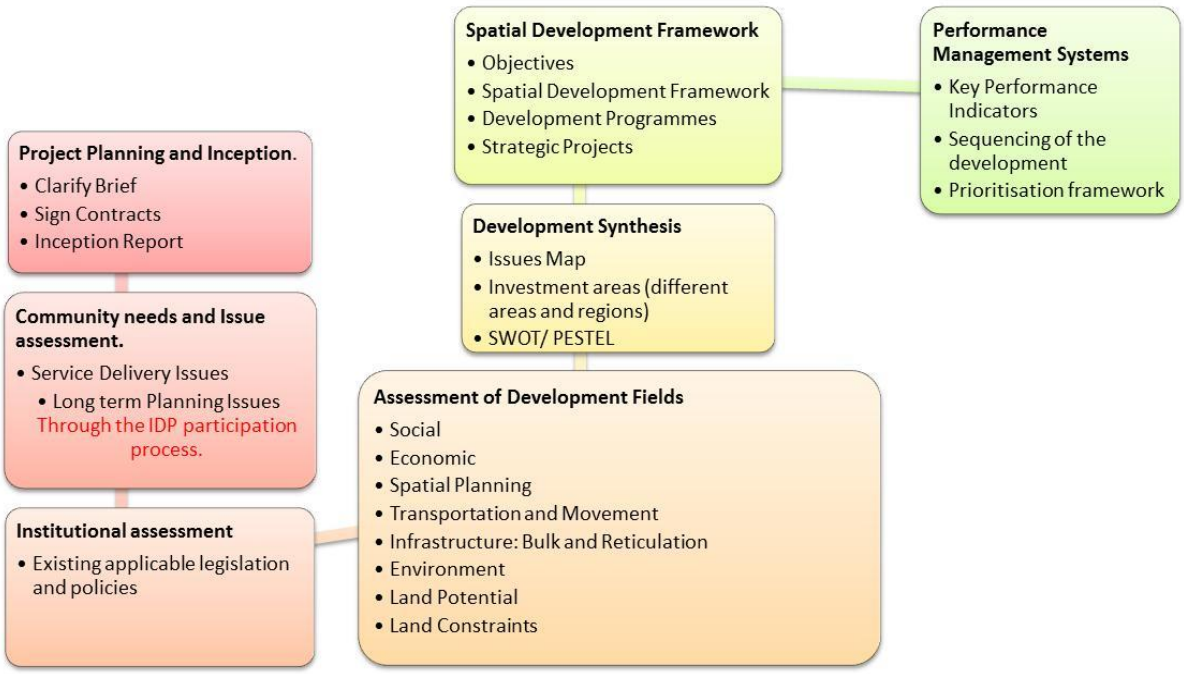
spatial planning, land development and land use management decisions are taken 26. Taking decisions within pre-determined time-frames	

Methodology

The methodology used in the compilation of the SDF was adapted from the process recommended in the draft DRDLR Guidelines for the formulation of Spatial Development Frameworks. The methodology involves a systematic analysis of all relevant development sectors and dynamics in order to gain an in-depth understanding of the composition, the past and current dynamics, and the factors that impact on them. A summary of this process is shown in **Figure 2** below:



The figure below indicates the main elements of the methodology for the compilation of RLM SDF:



Local Economic Development (LED) Plan:

The Randfontein Municipality has completed its LED & Marketing Plan
This plan follows a 5 Stage approach:

- The creation of a framework for economic development;
- Activities that must be undertaken for the Randfontein Municipality to become competitive;
- An overview of the Randfontein's economy;
- The undertaking of a SWOT analysis and opportunity matrix; and
- The identification of opportunities for development and a way forward.

Opportunities for development were identified through the status quo and strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis of the municipality and through discussions with relevant stakeholders. The Economic Development Strategy incorporates a wide range of programmes to address all critical components in the local context.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
PROJECT NAME	**TARGET**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Enterprise Development and Support	SMME Expo & Business Information Session	Annual SMME Expo & Business Information Session held in Q2	
Co-operative Development and Support	Development of a Co-operative Development Policy Training of Co-operatives on business management skills and best practices	Policy developed and adopted by council Training needs analysis and skills audit completed	
Business Retention and Expansion	CBD Revitalisation Strategy Establishment of the Business Advisory Council	Status Quo report developed and submitted Terms of Reference developed	The project will be completed in Q3 A strategic workshop with Business Chamber to be held in February in order to input on the TOR
Agricultural and Rural Development	Farmers Day/Agricultural Expo	The project is implemented in partnership with WRDM and WRDA. Commercial and emerging farmers identified to participate on the Expo.	Expo to be held on 27 January 2011 @ Greenhills Stadium

11. SECTION I: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

DEPARTMENT	SECTION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT LEADER	SOURCES OF FUNDING	SOURCE OF REVENUE	FUNDED BY	Project Description	Ward no corporate	2014/2015 BUDGET	2015/2016 BUDGET	2016/2017 BUDGET
Corporate Services	Information Technology	IT Dept. - Computer Equipment	Dannie Hay	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects		500 000	800 000	-
Corporate Services	Secretariat & Admin	Leased Vehicles-Corporate	Director: Corporate Service	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Leased Payments	All wards	31 659	-	-
Corporate Services	Fleet Management	Leased Vehicles-Corporate	Director: Corporate Service	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Leased Payments	All wards	37 592	-	-
Council and Executive	Office of the Mayor	Leased Vehicles-Office of the mayor	Council General	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Leased Payments	All wards	185 250	185 250	-
Council and Executive	Office of the Speaker	Leased Vehicles-Office of the Speaker	Council General	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Leased Payments	All wards	185 250	185 250	-
Development Planning	LED	Small Business Development Centre	Tshidiso Moeketsi	External Funding	MIG	National	Capital Projects	5	-	6 000 000	-
Development Planning	LED	Elandsfontein Food Production Units	Tshidiso Moeketsi	External Funding	MIG	National	Capital Projects	1	-	3 089 698	-
Infrastructure Services	Cemetery	Leased Vehicles-Cemetery	Patracia Tshitema	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Leased Payments	All wards	13 514	-	-

DEPARTMENT	SECTION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT LEADER	SOURCES OF FUNDING	SOURCE OF REVENUE	FUNDED BY	Project Description	Ward no corporate	2014/2015 BUDGET	2015/2016 BUDGET	2016/2017 BUDGET
Infrastructure Services	Parks	Infrastructure Maintenance : Parks	Patricia Tshitema	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Maintenance	1, 13, 18, 20, & 21	400 900	420 544	-
Infrastructure Services	Parks	Wetlands rehabilitation	Patricia Tshitema	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects	7		350 000	-
Infrastructure Services	Cemetery	Refurbishment of cemeteries infrastructure	Patricia Tshitema	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects	16 & 20		600 000	-
Infrastructure Services	Parks	Parks Development	Patricia Tshitema	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects	19 & 14		1 054 000	-
Infrastructure Services	Parks	Purchasing of lawn mowers	Patricia Tshitema	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects	1 to 22		350 000	-
Infrastructure Services	Parks	Beautification	Patricia Tshitema	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects	4 & 7		600 000	-
Infrastructure Services	Parks	Leased Vehicles-Parks	Director: Infrastructure	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Leased Payments	All wards	1 320 292	-	-
Infrastructure Services	Electrical	Mohlakeng Ext 11 132/11 kv Sub - Station (Phase 1& 2) and Feeder Line	Walter Moraone	External Funding	INEP	National	Capital Projects	Ward 11	-	5 000 000	420 545
Infrastructure Services	Electrical	Leased Vehicles-Electricity	Director: Infrastructure	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Leased Payments	All wards	2 100 435	-	-
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Storm Water	Infrastructure Maintenance : Roads(Maugham Road)	Peter Mathebula	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Maintenance	5	-	3 213 390	-

DEPARTMENT	SECTION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT LEADER	SOURCES OF FUNDING	SOURCE OF REVENUE	FUNDED BY	Project Description	Ward no corporate	2014/2015 BUDGET	2015/2016 BUDGET	2016/2017 BUDGET
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Storm Water	Slurry Machine and Associated Equipment	Peter Mathebula	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects	all wards		1 000 000	-
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Storm Water	Purchase Vector machine	Peter Mathebula	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects	All wards		5 000 000	-
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Storm Water	Upgrading and Construction Storm water	Peter Mathebula	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects	All wards		5 000 000	5 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Storm Water	Infrastructure Maintenance : Storm Water	Peter Mathebula	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Maintenance	All wards	2 000 000	2 098 000	-
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Storm Water	Leased Vehicles Roads and Storm Water	Director: Infrastructure	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Leased Payments	All wards	1 191 442	-	-
Infrastructure Services	Sanitation	Replace reticulation network at Mohlakeng	Duncan Mkhonto	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects	Ward 15	-	2 000 000	-
Infrastructure Services	Sanitation	Infrastructure Maintenance : Sanitation	Duncan Mkhonto	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Maintenance	Ward 1 - 22	500 000	500 000	500 000
Infrastructure Services	Sanitation	Leased Vehicle-Sanitation	Director: Infrastructure	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Leased Payments	All wards	400 146	-	-
Infrastructure Services	Sanitation	Leased Vehicles-Purification	Director: Infrastructure	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Leased Payments	All wards	120 171	-	-
Infrastructure Services	Refuse Removal	Leased Vehicles-Refuse Removal	Director: Infrastructure	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Leased Payments	All wards	1 273 576	-	-
Infrastructure Services	Refuse Removal	Leased Vehicles-Landfill Site	Director: Infrastructure	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Leased Payments	All wards	1 364 955	-	-

DEPARTMENT	SECTION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT LEADER	SOURCES OF FUNDING	SOURCE OF REVENUE	FUNDED BY	Project Description	Ward no corporate	2014/2015 BUDGET	2015/2016 BUDGET	2016/2017 BUDGET
Infrastructure Services	Water	Leased Vehicles-Water	Director: Infrastructure	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Leased Payments	All wards	387 306	-	-
Infrastructure Services	Water	Infrastructure Maintenance : Water	Duncan Mkhonto	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Maintenance	Ward 1 - 22	1 582 500	3 660 043	3 660 043
Infrastructure Services	Cemetery	Develop Cemeteries:	Patricia Tshitema	External Funding	MIG	National	Capital Projects	6	-	4 243 757	-
Infrastructure Services	Cemetery	Development Greenhills Cemetery	Patricia Tshitema	External Funding	MIG	National	Capital Projects	6	-	-	1 465 119
Infrastructure Services	PMU	Construction of Roads and Storm water at Mohlakeng Ext 11	Peter Mathebula	External Funding	MIG	National	Capital Projects	11	8 500 000	8 843 370	-
Infrastructure Services	Refuse Removal	Procure street litter bins	Norman Sedibe	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects	1 to 22	150 000	-	-
Infrastructure Services	PMU	Rehabilitation of roads in Mohlakeng	Walter Moraone	External Funding	MIG	National	Capital Projects	10,11,15. 17 & 20	7 088 650	12 494 326	17 048 874
Infrastructure Services	PMU	Badirile Internal Roads	Walter Moraone	External Funding	MIG	National	Capital Projects	1	-	400 000	15 193 769

DEPARTMENT	SECTION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT LEADER	SOURCES OF FUNDING	SOURCE OF REVENUE	FUNDED BY	Project Description	Ward no corporate	2014/2015 BUDGET	2015/2016 BUDGET	2016/2017 BUDGET
Infrastructure Services	PMU	Furniture	Walter Moraone	External Funding	MIG	National	Capital Projects	5	80 000	60 000	40 000
Infrastructure Services	PMU	Upgrading Badirile Pipeline	Walter Moraone	External Funding	MIG	National	Capital Projects	1	6 600 000	-	-
Public Safety	Public Safety	Leased Vehicles-Public Safety	Director: Public Safety	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Leased Payments	All wards	236 771	-	-
Social Development	maintenance structure	Infrastructure Maintenance : Buildings	Sam Matjeke	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Maintenance	All wards	600 000	850 000	900 000
Social Development	SRAC	Finsbury Sports Complex	Director: Social Services	External Funding	MIG	National	Capital Projects	2	800 000	-	-
Social Development	SRAC	Tattle Tape Strips for Library Books	Director: Social Services	External Funding	SRAC	Provincial	Capital Projects	All libraries	50 000	-	-
Social Development	SRAC	Upgrading Riebeeck Lake	Director: Social Services	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects	6	-	3 000 000	3 000 000
Social Development	SRAC	Mohlakeng Stadium	Director: Social Services	External Funding	MIG	National	Capital Projects	16	-	-	2 826 388
Social Development	SRAC	Toekomsrus Sports Complex(Phase1)	Director: Social Services	External Funding	MIG	National	Capital Projects	20	10 000 000	-	-
Social Development	SRAC	Air Conditioners(Community Facilities)	Director: Social Services	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects	All Wards			900 000
Social Development	SRAC	Fencing Facilities(Community Modular Libraries)	Director: Social Services	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects	1		2 000 000	-

DEPARTMENT	SECTION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT LEADER	SOURCES OF FUNDING	SOURCE OF REVENUE	FUNDED BY	Project Description	Ward no corporate	2014/2015 BUDGET	2015/2016 BUDGET	2016/2017 BUDGET
Social Development	SRAC	Generator(Civic Centre)	Director: Social Services	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects	5		2 000 000	-
Social Development	SRAC	Mohlakeng Stadium	Director: Social Services	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Capital Projects	16	1 000 000		-
Social Development	SRAC	Jabulani Stadium	Director: Social Services	External Funding	MIG	National	Capital Projects	4	-	-	-
Social Development	SRAC	Procuring of new books at New Mohlakeng Library	Director: Social Services	External Funding	SRAC	Provincial	Capital Projects	19	406 396	-	-
Social Development	SRAC	Construction of the Early Childhood Development	Director: Social Services	External Funding	MIG	National	Capital Projects	15	800 000	-	-
Social Development	SRAC	Leased Vehicles-SRAC	Director: Social Service	Internal Funding	Internal	Internal	Leased Payments	All wards	109 691	115 614	121 857
		TOTAL BUDGET							**65 559 949**	**86 218 991**	**75 834 492**

The following table is a consolidated overview of the proposed 2014/2015 Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework.

Budget Summary				
Description	**Adjusted Budget 2013/14**	**Budget Year 2014/15**	**Budget Year +1 2015/16**	**Budget Year +2 2016/17**
Total Operating Revenue	880 393 337.30	939 818 975.95	999 109 863.90	1 063 325 355.32
Total Operating Expenditure	939 852 518.18	994 729 002.94	1 051 893 282.53	1 110 535 124.96
Surplus/(Deficit)for the year	(59 459 180.87)	(54 910 027.00)	(52 783 418.63)	(47 209 769.64)
Total Capital Expenditure	126 958 060.00	65 559 949.48	87 218 991.60	75 834 492.50

The following table provides a breakdown of budgeted capital expenditure by vote.

Table 12: Capital expenditure by Standard Classification

GT482 Randfontein - Table A5 Consolidated Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding											
Vote Description	Ref	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Current Year 2013/14				2014/15 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2014/15	Budget Year +1 2015/16	Budget Year +2 2016/17
Capital Expenditure - Standard											
Governance and administration		**6 869**	**1 110**	**1 400**	**5 858**	**7 032**	**7 032**	**7 032**	**989**	**3 219**	**234**
Executive and council		2 975	500		371	591	591	591	419	2 419	234
Budget and treasury office		98	500		50	50	50	50			
Corporate services		3 796	110	1 400	5 437	6 391	6 391	6 391	569	800	–
Community and public safety		**30 762**	**19 021**	**19 151**	**27 819**	**35 719**	**35 719**	**35 719**	**15 207**	**18 854**	**8 433**
Community and social services		25 782	4 016	8 795	22 079	29 049	29 049	29 049	3 111	18 738	5 485
Sport and recreation		1 035	1 005	7 831	354	2 104	2 104	2 104	11 910	116	2 948
Public safety		3 945	14 000	2 525	5 386	4 566	4 566	4 566	186	–	–
Housing											
Health											
Economic and environmental servi		**18 868**	**40 714**	**10 970**	**41 681**	**31 484**	**31 484**	**31 484**	**29 726**	**42 049**	**38 183**
Planning and development		11 550		1 384	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200	680	4 000	940
Road transport		7 318	40 714	9 586	40 481	30 284	30 284	30 284	29 046	38 049	37 243
Environmental protection											
Trading services		**51 413**	**64 880**	**26 253**	**39 494**	**52 723**	**52 723**	**52 723**	**19 639**	**23 097**	**28 984**
Electricity		16 731	17 000	10 837	25 550	29 050	29 050	29 050	6 180	9 257	17 144
Water		6 899	10 700	9 171	4 017	13 551	13 551	13 551	1 970	3 660	3 660
Waste water management		2 049	10 000	1 649	252	3 146	3 146	3 146	120	–	–
Waste management		25 734	27 180	4 596	9 675	6 975	6 975	6 975	11 369	10 180	8 180
Other				–							
Total Capital Expenditure -	3	**107 912**	**125 724**	**57 774**	**114 852**	**126 958**	**126 958**	**126 958**	**65 560**	**87 219**	**75 834**

12 PROGRESS ON PROJECTS FOR THE 2013/2014 FINANCIAL YEAR (JULY 2013 TO MARCH 2014)

DIRECTORATE DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING			
HOUSING AND PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	
Mohlakeng Ext. 11	Sustainable human Settlement	Mohlakeng Ext. 11 (629 units) – Phase II – 429 units 103 units completed 25 new slabs completed	
Mohlakeng Hostel	Building safer communities	5 blocks (30 units) of flats completed with 3 new blocks on trench level Service providers has been appointed to move the containers for storage	
Two Roomed Houses Mohlakeng - 90 units to be constructed	Tenure Upgrade – 90 units to be allocated	13 units at window ceil 5 units at wall plate level 12 new slabs completed	
Badirile Ext. 1 (Phase 1) Badirile Ext. 1 (Phase 2)	Tenure Upgrade – 292 houses to be allocated	Phase 1 - project completed and allocated Phase 2 - 292 houses completed and vandalised. Rectification in process 20 units completed and allocated	
Township Est. Process – Badirile Extension 2 (Ptn. 18)	Tenure Upgrade	Transfer of land to RLM in process Township establishment application in final stages	
Management of Municipal Housing Stock	Different Tenure options – 256 lease agreements need to be concluded on.	256 lease agreements need to be entered into between RLM and tenants 79 tenants from Dick Powell Villas signed lease agreements	

Transfer of houses/Issuing of Title Deeds/RETRO – 600 properties identified for Toekomsrus, Kocksoord & Mohlakeng	Tenure upgrade – 600 properties need to be transferred	300 Title Deeds awaiting hand-over	
TOWN PLANNING AND BUILDING INSPECTORATE			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Township Establishments	Sustainable Human Settlements	Feasibility studies done for formalisation of Jabulani informal settlement – Applications received for Bhongweni & North of Toekomsrus	
Renaming of street names in Mohlakeng 7 & 8	Improving infrastructure	New Street names approved by Council - Service provider to be appointed for the process of amendment of the General Plan	
Land Use Scheme	Updated Land Use Management System for RLM	Request submitted to DRDLR for assistance for new Land Use Scheme in terms of SPLUMA	
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
General Valuation Roll (2014-2018)	Valuation services	Final Valuation Roll received - Public participation process unfolded	
Supplementary Valuation Roll (changed circumstances, rezoning, consolidations, subdivisions, etc.)	Valuation services	Ongoing maintenance with 14 days turn-around times	
Ad-hoc valuations	Valuation services	As and when required - Up to date	

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Mohlakeng Enterprise Hub	Create employment opportunities	Contractor on site for refurbishment – due to be officially launched in April 2014	
Co-operative Enterprise Development	Skills development and employment opportunities	Service provider has completed training of 30 cooperatives on 7 March 2014	
Emerging Farmer support programme	Agricultural development	Service provider appointed and on site	
Flea Markets/SMME Trade Fair	Local economic development	Flea Market successfully held during the mid-term financial Year review	
Badirile Food Production Units (Rural & Agricultural Development	Agricultural development	Preliminary designs completed	
Small Business Development Centre	Economic development and job creation	Consultant appointed - preliminary designs completed	
Business Networking session	Economic growth	Networking session held with businesses in the area as part of the business retention strategy	
DIRECTORATE INFRASTRUCTURE			
WATER AND SANITATION			
Replacement of residential water meters in greater Randfontein	Revenue enhancement	Service Provider appointed to replace water meters.	
Application for Water Use Licence for Randfontein WWTW	Basic Service Delivery	Service Provider appointed, Licence application lodged with Department of Water Affairs	
Replacement of 110 mm asbestos water pipe with 110 uPVC water pipe in Homelake	Basic Service Delivery	Tender document being compiled	

Replacement of 110 mm sewer pipes with 200 mm pipes in Mohlakeng Ext 7	Basic Service Delivery	Tender document being compiled	Ongoing maintenance programme
Upgrade and Refurbishment of Randfontein WWTW	Basic Service Delivery	• Upgrade/refurbishment of anaerobic digesters for sludge treatment and compliance purposes. • Procurement of 2x sludge dewatering belt presses for sludge handling and disposal purposes • Refurbishment of 4x Primary settling tanks. • Repair and Replacement of the security fencing at WWTW	
ROADS AND STORMWATER			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Illumination of street names on the kerb stone	Basic service delivery	Tender and procurement stage	
Procurement of road signs for road maintenance	Basic service delivery	Awaiting delivery	
Maintenance of stormwater systems	Basic service delivery	• 1869 Storm water Kerb Inlets maintained • 12 New storm water installed – ongoing process	
Installation of stormwater system • Storm water Mphephu Street • Storm water Mabina Street • Storm water Molefe Street • Storm water Papaja Street • Storm water Gooseberry	Basic service delivery	Procurement stage	

Street • Sub soil Kenneth Road 'V' Drain Randfontein South Upgrading of purification discharge point and re-graveling of the road			
Repair potholes	Basic service delivery	• 45 476 repaired from 2012 to date • 645 trenches repaired • 11756 m² of road re-sealed	
Installation of speed humps	Basic service delivery	125 speed humps installed. More will be installed but at the moment potholes are given priority	
Re-graveling and grading of roads	Basic service delivery	All agricultural Holdings, Mohlakeng, Zenzele,Badirile - scraped twice annually	
Rehabilitation of Maugham Road	Basic service delivery	Procurement stage	
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	
132 KV Substation – Mohlakeng Ext.11 – (Phase 2 Multiyear project)	Basic service delivery	Contractor has been appointed.	
Supply and install new split type meters.	Basic service delivery	Service provider has been appointed. Awaiting meters to be delivered.	
Purchasing of two way Radios.	Basic service delivery	Completed.	
Secure of Pillar boxes in Greater Randfontein	Basic service delivery	Contractor appointed	
Infrastructure Maintenance Electricity:	Basic service delivery	All trenching work completed. Awaiting SCM to assist purchasing	

Two projects identified – First project: Replace redundant MV cable – Culemborg Park residential area		MV cable.	

Second project: - Replace redundant 2 x feeder MV cables - Toekomsrus.	Basic service delivery	Completed	
Installation of (6) six – High mast lights. Project was divided into two phases: **First phase:** 1.) Westergloor, 2.) Mohlakeng Ext.4/5 3.) Mohlakeng Ext.11	Basic service delivery	Completed	
Second phase: 4.) Badirile, 5.) Mohlakeng Ext.7 6.) Oasis, Aureus.	Basic service delivery	Procurement stage	
Energy efficient Projects on Council buildings and street-lights.	Basic service delivery	Tender awarded	
Energy efficient – Solar kits for informal settlements.	Basic service delivery	Request permission to advertise - Busy with specifications	
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	
Wetland rehabilitation	Environmental protection	Master plans completed and approved. Contractor to be appointed	
Beautification of RLM	Basic service delivery	Master plans completed and approved. Contractor to be appointed for second phase.	
Development of a park (new)	Basic service delivery	Master plans completed and approved. Contractor to be appointed for second phase.	
Upgrade of existing cemeteries	Basic service delivery	Procurement stage	

Purchasing of lawn mowers	Basic service delivery	Completed	

WASTE MANAGEMENT			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Rehabilitation of 10 x Chronic Illegal Dumping Spots	Basic service delivery	7 x of the targeted 10 chronic illegal dumping spots have been rehabilitated.	
Procurement of Wheelie Bins Lifters	Basic service delivery	Contractor Appointed awaiting delivery of bin lifters.	
Supply & Delivery of Street Litter Bins	Basic service delivery	Awaiting delivery of ordered 30 street litter bins.	
Repair of Landfill Weighbridge	Basic service delivery	Procurement stage	
SANAS (South African National Accreditation System) Certification of Landfill Weighbridges	Basic service delivery	Procurement stage	
Landfill Information signage; and No dumping signs.	Basic service delivery	Signs procured	
Achieve 60% Audit on compliance to landfill permit conditions	Basic service delivery	An audit score of 55 % was received from GDARD.	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Droogeheuwel and Middelvlei Bulk Water Supply	Basic service delivery	Construction stage	
Construction of Badirile water pipeline	Basic service delivery	Procurement stage	
Construction of Brandeg Street	Basic service delivery	Procurement stage	
Rehabilitation of Roads at Mohlakeng. And Toekomsrus.	Basic service delivery	Procurement stage	
Construction of Mohlakeng Ext 11 Roads and	Basic service delivery	Construction stage	

Storm water			

Elandsfontein Food Production Units	Agricultural development	Soil studies in progress (Environmental Specialities)	
Small Business Development (Construction of small business hives in Aureus)	SMME development	Design stage	
Old Aged Home in Mohlakeng Ext. 7	Social development	Construction Phase 98% Completed.	
Develop Cemeteries: Toekomsrus Under Ground Water (Astroid and Hartsrivier Streets)	Service Delivery	Project Completed	
Upgrading of Finsbury Sports Complex to an Athletic Complex to cater for Soccer, Athletics, Basketball, Netball and Tennis) Finsbury Sports Complex	Sports and recreation infrastructure	Project 90% completed	
Construction of ECDC in Mohlakeng Ext. 4	Basic Service Delivery	Construction stage – contractor on site	
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	
Acquisition of a motor cycle test machine	Basic Service Delivery	Project finalised	
Upgrade of vehicle test station	Basic Service Delivery	Project finalised	
Purchasing of guns	Public Safety	Procurement stage	
Purchase of roadside furniture	Basic Service Delivery	Procurement stage	

PROJECT NAME	KPA	PROGRESS TO DATE	
6 Social Development advocacy programmes	Social Development	Ongoing programmes	

World Aids Day	Social Development	Completed	
Food gardens	Poverty alleviation	Ongoing	
Door to door HIV program	Health care	In process	
Training of CHW's and volunteers HIV/AIDS issues	Health care	Awaiting accredited training	
Indigent Burials (26)	Public Service	Ongoing	
Electricity – Badirile Library	Education and library services	Completed	
Landscaping – new library	Education and library services	Procurement stage	
Maintenance of facilities	Maintenance of municipal assets	40% completed	
New books for libraries	Education and library services	90% completed	
Jabulani Sports Complex	Sports and recreation development	Completed	
SHRACLIS programs	Basic Service Delivery	Ongoing	
Book detection system	Education and Library Services	Tender advertised	
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	
Implementation of the Annual Training Programme (WSP 2013 / 2014 Budget – R3,000,000 Expenditure- R515 073	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	In progress	

Provide experiential training for Youth Budget R572, 450 Expenditure – R373 050	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Ongoing	
Filling of prioritised vacancies	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Ongoing	
Compliance with OHS Act Budget R314 099 Expenditure – 0	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Ongoing	

Provision of uniforms and protective clothing R1.3m Expenditure _ R12 000	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Ongoing	
Servicing of firefighting equipment R100,000	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	
Provide wellness programme to Employees Budget R374, 500 Expenditure – R52 500	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Ongoing	
Provision of study assistance Budget - R642,000 Expenditure – R453 534	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	
Management of Labour Relations : provision of related training Budget - R53,075 Expenditure – R48 246	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Ongoing	
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	
Provision of 30 parking bays (Mechanical Workshop)	Good Governance: Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development.	Work in progress	

Provision of two operational vehicle wash-bay facilities	Good Governance: Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	
All traffic vehicles to be supplied with two way radios	Good Governance: Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	
Leasing of Vehicles: 4 x Bakkies (Electrical Section)	Good Governance: Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	
LEGAL SERVICES			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Review of By-Laws in line with recent/ amended legislation	Good Governance; Public Participation	Work in progress	
Review of System of Delegation (as and when required)	Good Governance; Public Participation	Work in progress	
Tender for legal services in aid of improving the management of external legal service providers	Good Governance; Public Participation	Work in progress	
Keep and maintain contingent liability list to reflect municipal long term liability	Good Governance; Public Participation	Work in progress	

Keep close check on litigation matters against Council	Good Governance; Public Participation	Work in progress	
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY			
PROJECT NAME	**KPA**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Development of IT Master plan	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	
Setting up recovery site	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Completed	
Implement and integrated Back-up solution	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Completed	
Implement a financial billing and payroll system	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	
Replace hardware / servers or renew the warranty	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	
Implement different security certificates	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	
Provision of IT equipment as Tools of Trade	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Work in progress	

Municipal Financial Viability and Management

Some of the projects to be undertaken over the medium-term includes, amongst others:

- IT Dept. - Computer Equipment - R 500 000.00
- Leased Vehicles- Corporate - R 31 658.94
- Leased Vehicles- Corporate - R 37 592.47
- Leased Vehicles-Office of the mayor - R 185 250.00
- Leased Vehicles-Office of the Speaker - R 185 250.00
- Leased Vehicles- Cemetery - R 13 513.61
- Infrastructure Maintenance : Parks - R 400 900.00
- Leased Vehicles- Parks - R 1 320 292.09
- Leased Vehicles- Electricity - R 2 100 435.29
- Infrastructure Maintenance: Storm Water -R 2 000 000.00
- Leased Vehicles Roads and Storm Water - R 1 191 441.96
- Infrastructure Maintenance : Sanitation - R 500 000.00
- Leased Vehicle- Sanitation - R 400 145.78
- Leased Vehicles- Purification - R 120 170.65
- Leased Vehicles- Refuse Removal R 1 273 576.29
- Leased Vehicles- Landfill Site - R 1 364 955.33
- Leased Vehicles- Water - R 387 306.17
- Infrastructure Maintenance: Water - R 1 582 500.00
- Construction of Roads and Storm water at Mohlakeng Ext 11 - R 6 528 827.00
- Procure street litter bins - R 150 000.00
- Rehabilitation of roads in Mohlakeng - R 12 000 000.00
- Upgrading Badirile Pipeline - R 3 000 000.00
- Leased Vehicles- Public Safety - R 236 771.38
- Infrastructure Maintenance: Buildings - R 600 000.00
- Finsbury Sports Complex - R 1 825 956.00
- Tattle Tape Strips for Library Books - R 50 000.00
- Toekomsrus Sports Complex (Phase1) - R 9 833 867.00
- Mohlakeng Stadium - R 1 000 000.00
- Procuring of new books at New Mohlakeng Library - R 406 396.00

- Construction of the Early Childhood Development- R 600 000.00
- Leased Vehicles - SRAC R 109 690.78
- Slurry Machine - R 1 000 000.00

As part of the compilation of the 2014/2015 MTREF, extensive financial modelling was undertaken to ensure affordability in the long-term and financial sustainability. The following key factors and planning strategies have informed the compilation of the 2014/2015 MTREF:

- The municipality growth;
- Policy priorities and strategic objectives;
- Asset maintenance;
- Economic climate and trends (i.e. inflation, Eskom increases, household debt, migration patterns);
- Performance trends;
- The approved 2013/2014 adjustments budget and performance against the SDBIP;
- Cash Flow Management Strategy;
- Debtor payment levels;
- Loan and investment possibilities;

- The need for tariff increases versus the ability of the community to pay for services; and
- Improved and sustainable service delivery

In addition to the above, the strategic guidance given in National Treasury's MFMA Circulars 51, 54, 68, 70 and 72 has been taken into consideration in the planning and prioritisation process.

Community Consultation

The draft 2014/2015 MTREF was tabled in council on the 28 March 2014. Went for community consultation. The document was published in the municipality's website, and hard copies were made available at customer care offices, municipal notice boards and various libraries.

All documents in the appropriate format (electronic and printed) were provided to National Treasury, and other national and provincial departments in accordance with section 23 of the MFMA, to provide an opportunity for them to make inputs.

Ward Committees were utilised to facilitate the community consultation process from date 17th May to 22th May 2014, and includes public briefing sessions. The applicable dates and venues will be published in the HERALD local newspapers and average attendance of 50-300 is expected to attend the meeting.

Overview of alignment of annual budget with IDP

The Constitution mandates local government with the responsibility to exercise local developmental and cooperative governance. The eradication of imbalances in South African society can only be realized through a credible integrated developmental planning process.
Municipalities in South Africa need to utilize integrated development planning as a method to plan future development in their areas and so find the best solutions to achieve sound long-term development goals. A municipal IDP provides a five year strategic programme of action aimed at setting short, medium and long term strategic and budget priorities to create a development platform, which correlates with the term of office of the political incumbents. The plan aligns the resources and the capacity of a municipality to its overall development aims and guides the municipal budget.

An IDP is therefore a key instrument which municipalities use to provide vision, leadership and direction to all those that have a role to play in the development of a municipal area. The IDP enables municipalities to make the best use of scarce resources and speed up service delivery. Integrated developmental planning in the South African context is amongst others, an approach to planning aimed at involving the municipality and the community to jointly find the best solutions towards sustainable development. Furthermore, integrated development planning provides a strategic environment for managing and guiding all planning, development and decision making in the municipality.

It is important that the IDP developed by the municipality correlates with National and Provincial intent. It must aim to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in that area. Applied to the municipality, issues of national and provincial importance should be reflected in the IDP of the municipality. A clear understanding of such intent is therefore imperative to ensure that the municipality's strategically complies with the key national and provincial priorities. The aim of this revision cycle was to develop and coordinate a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in the area, also reflecting issues of national and provincial importance.

One of the key objectives is therefore to ensure that there exists alignment between national and provincial priorities, policies and strategies and the Municipalities response to these requirements. The national and provincial priorities, policies and strategies of importance include amongst others:

- Green Paper on National Strategic Planning of 2009;
- Government Programme of Action;
- Development Facilitation Act of 1995;
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (GGDS);
- National and Provincial spatial development perspectives;
- Relevant sector plans such as transportation, legislation and policy;
- National Key Performance Indicators (NKPIs);
- Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative (ASGISA);
- National 2014 Vision;
- National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) and
- The National Priority Outcomes.

The Constitution requires local government to relate its management, budgeting and planning functions to its objectives. This gives a clear indication of the intended purposes of municipal integrated development planning. Legislation stipulates clearly that a municipality must not only give effect to its IDP, but must also conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its IDP. The following table highlights the IDP"s five strategic objectives for the 2014/2015 MTREF and further planning refinements that have directly informed the compilation of the budget

Institutional Development and Transformation

As part of the Institutional Development and Transformation Strategy, the directorate Corporate Support Services contribute in the following functional areas:

Information technology

Information technology governance is a subset discipline of corporate governance focused on information technology (IT) systems and their performance and risk management. The rising interest in IT governance is partly due to compliance initiatives, but more so because of the need for greater accountability for decision-making around the use of IT in the best interest of the municipality.
IT governance systematically involves everyone: council, executive management, staff and customers. It establishes the framework used by the municipality to establish transparent accountability of individual decisions, and ensures the traceability of decisions to assigned responsibilities.

Resource Management on the other hand looks at how IT optimizes and manages critical IT resources:

Hardware and software asset management

Third party service providers & Outsourcing

Standardized architecture

Financial management – service costing

A number of control and procedures have developed: User Control, Change Management and annually deployed SEKCHECK to check on vulnerabilities. A dedicated IT Training schedule has been developed to ensure that appropriate methods and adequate skills exist to manage and support IT projects and systems.

Performance management looks at how IT tracks and monitors implementation strategy, how the successes of project are determined, at resource usage, and the ensuing process performance and service delivery.

Customer satisfaction

Service level management

Business value measurement

Process improvement

We have an Annual Performance Plan in the department and further efforts are underway to develop IT Balance Scorecard.

In terms of general housekeeping, spam at Randfontein Local Municipality is generally under control. ICT has been monitoring system loads and mail performance.
Antivirus monitoring status is done via the System Centre Endpoint Protection 2012 software.

In summary, IT governance ensures that IT goals are met and IT risks are mitigated such that IT delivers value to sustain and grow the enterprise. IT governance drives strategic alignment between IT and the business and must judiciously measure performance.

Availability of skilled staff

While the municipality is still to draft a Human Resources Strategy, the important components to drive the intended strategy is already in place. These components that contribute towards the institutional stability of the municipality are:

- The Human Resources Policy Handbook has been approved by Council, and which is subjected to at least an annual review. It is, therefore, important that these policies be perceived as an enabling tool, to facilitate employee management within the Municipality. These policies will go a long way in enabling the employees to contribute to the broader objectives and mandate of the Municipality.

In compiling this Handbook consideration was given to the applicable laws of the Republic of South Africa, and some policies were benchmarked with other Municipalities. The successful implementation and enforcement of the policies contained in this handbook will highly depend on the commitment by Management, supervisors, employees and unions.

A Workplace Skills Plan, annually submitted to the LGSETA, lies at the heart on the municipality's skills development programme. The annual training plan accommodate the training of municipal officials in various fields such as finances, auditing, technical, customer care etc.

Various learner ships, internships and an unemployed graduate internship is coupled to the training programme;

An Employment Wellness Programme augmented, by a fully functional Occupational Health and Safety programme focusses on employee wellness and safety of workers;

The Labour Relations environment is stable, and management is supported by a competent support programme;

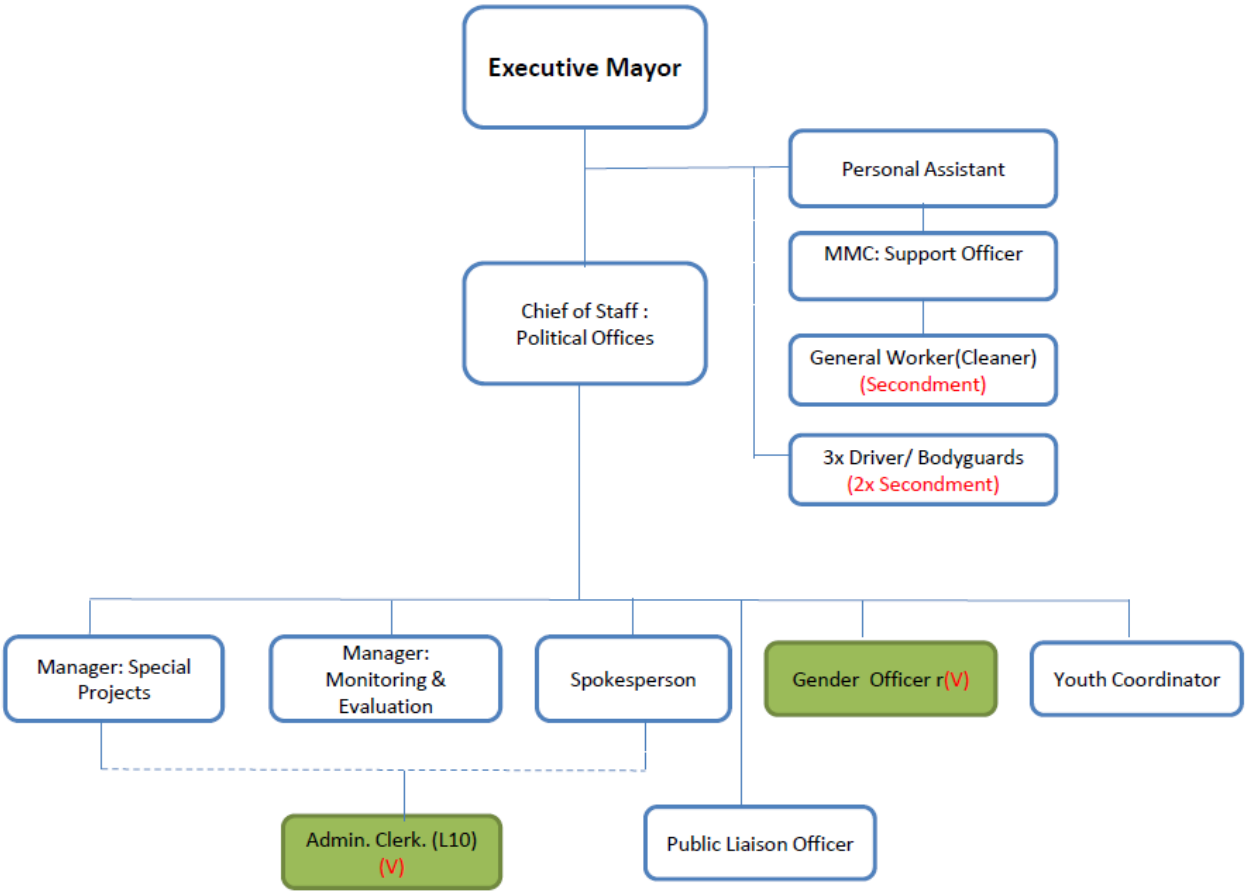
The municipality also implement an Employment Equity Programme to ensure compliance with legislation in this regard.

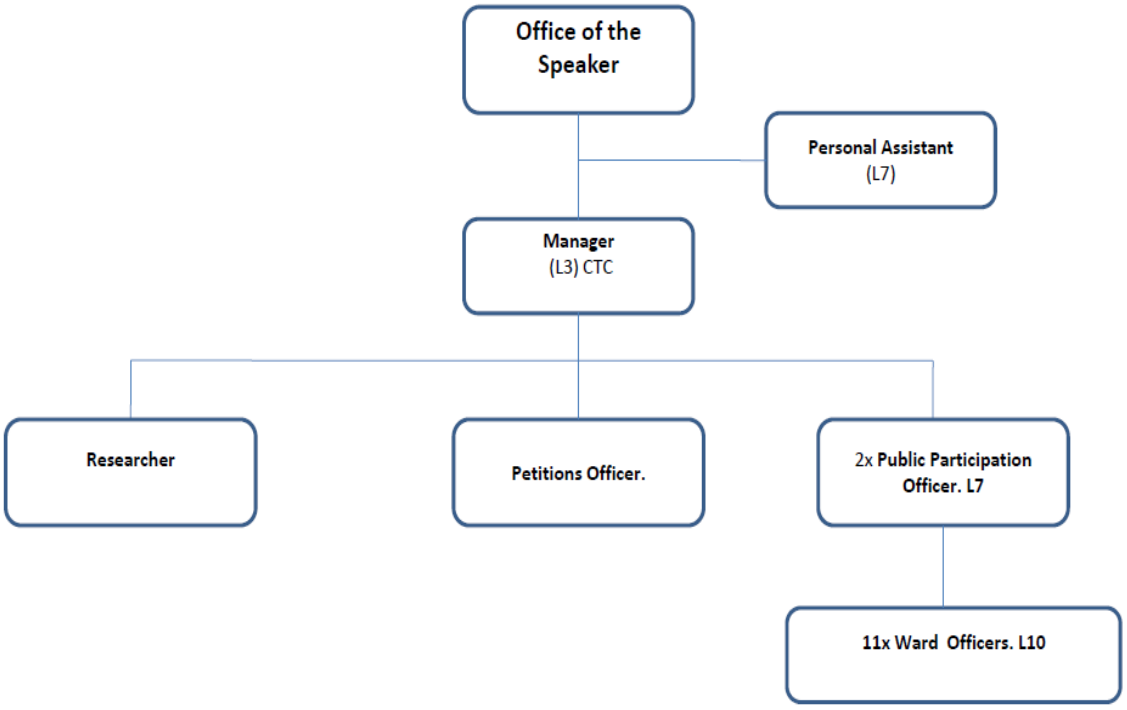
The municipal organogram and staff establishment is approved by Council. Any amendment thereto is referred to Council during the annual amendment, if required. The organizational structure of the municipality is depicted as follows

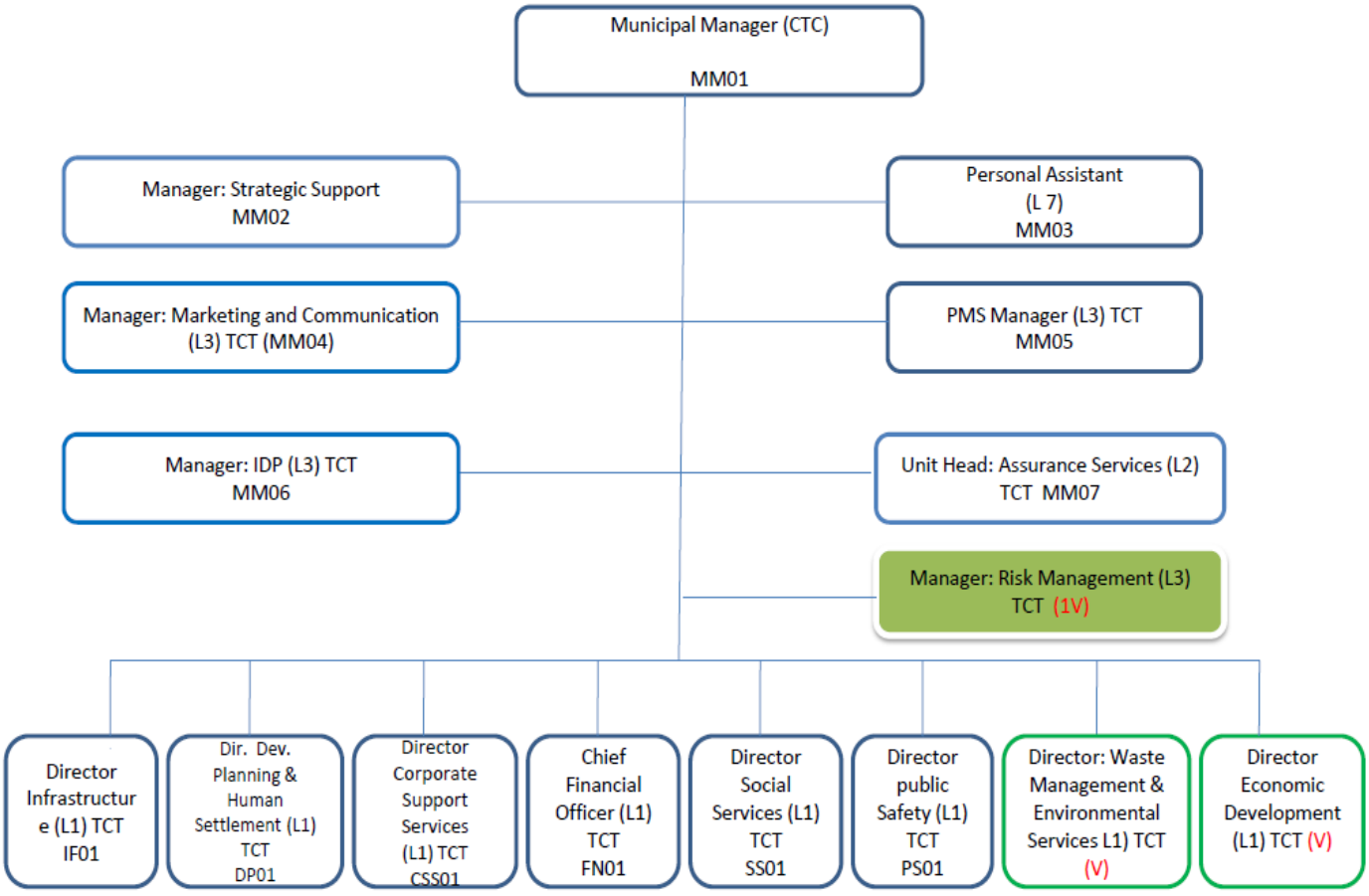
Organizational Structure

MUNICIPAL HIGH LEVEL ORGANOGRAM

The under-mentioned structure responds to the Key Performance Areas (KPA's) and strategic objectives of the municipality




Office of the Speaker
Personal Assistant (L7)
Manager (L3) CTC
Researcher
Petitions Officer.
2x Public Participation Officer. L7
11x Ward Officers. L10


Municipal Manager (CTC)
MM01
Manager: Strategic Support MM02
Personal Assistant (L 7) MM03
Manager: Marketing and Communication (L3) TCT (MM04)
PMS Manager (L3) TCT MM05
Manager: IDP (L3) TCT MM06
Unit Head: Assurance Services (L2) TCT MM07
Manager: Risk Management (L3) TCT (1V)
Director Infrastructure (L1) TCT IF01
Dir. Dev. Planning & Human Settlement (L1) TCT DP01
Director Corporate Support Services (L1) TCT CSS01
Chief Financial Officer (L1) TCT FN01
Director Social Services (L1) TCT SS01
Director public Safety (L1) TCT PS01
Director: Waste Management & Environmental Services L1) TCT (V)
Director Economic Development (L1) TCT (V)

Randfontein Local Municipality

Date: 15 May 2014

THE OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: NOTICE OF THE DRAFT REVIEWED INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND BUDGET 2014/2015 MAYORAL ROADSHOW.

Notice is hereby given that the Draft Integrated Development Plan and Budget for Randfontein Local Municipality 2014/2015 has been compiled in terms of the provisions of Local Government as per Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 and MFMA no. 56 of 2003. The Draft IDP/ Budget was approved by council on the 28 March 2014.

The 2014/2015 Draft Reviewed Integrated Development Plans and Budget will be presented by the Executive Mayor during the roadshow as per following schedule: for any information contact the Office of the Municipal Manager for attention of Thabo Phokojoe (011) 411 0254 Fax (011) 693 3865 or email thabo.phokojoe@randfontein.gov.za

SCHEDULE: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FOR

2014/2015 IDP/BUDGET MAYORAL ROADSHOW

WARD	COUNCILLOR	VENUE	DATE & TIME
3	Cllr. A. van Tonder	**Tent @ Baipei Open Space**	**Sat**, 17-05-2014 @ **11H00**
4	Cllr. S. Erasmus	**Randgate Hall**	**Sat**, 17-05-2014 @ **11H00**
2	Cllr. X. Ntsepo	**Avante School Hall**	**Sat**, 17-05-2014 @ **15H00**
1 (A & B)	Cllr. B. Matebesi	**Tent @ Brandvlei MPCC**	**Sun**, 18-05-2014 @ **11H00**
12	Cllr. J. Mbangeni	**Tent @ Zenzele**	**Sun**, 18-05-2014 @ **15H00**
6, 7 & 9	Cllr. E. du Plessis (Ward 6) Cllr. C. Harrison (Ward 7) Cllr. P. Dick (Ward 9)	**Greenhills Stadium**	**Tue**, 20-05-2014 @ **17H00**
5 & 8	Cllr. A. Sampson (Ward 5) Cllr. B. Rooskrantz (Ward 8)	**IEC Hall**	**Tue**, 20-05-2014 @ **18H00**
10 & 20	Cllr. S. Bock (Ward 10) Cllr. D. Cloete (Ward 20)	**Toekomsrus Hall**	**Wed**, 21-05-2014 @ 1**8H00**
11, 13 & 18	*Cllr. S. Matakane* (Ward 11) Cllr. M. Sello (Ward 13) Cllr. K. Mogapi (Ward 18)	**Recreation Centre**	**Wed**, 21-05-2014 @ **18H00**
14 & 22	Cllr. T. Bogale (Ward 14) Cllr. P. Faku (Ward 22)	**Tent @ Open Space next to Substation in Ward 14**	**Thu**, 22-05-2014 @ **18H00**
19	Cllr. D. Mogale (Ward 19)	**Lukhanyo School**	**Thu**, 22-05-2014 @ **18H00**
15, & 16	Cllr. W. Nawa (Ward 15) Cllr. L. Matshuisa (Ward 16)	**Thuto-Lehakwe School**	**Thu**, 22-05-2014 @ **18H00**
17 & 21	Cllr. J. Kutoane (Ward 17) Cllr. F. Matshogo (Ward 21)	**Ramosa Hall**	**Thu**, 22-05-2014 @ **18H00**

12.SECTION K: PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF OTHER SPHERES

DEPARTMENT	KPA	PROJECT	BUDGET
ELECTRICITY	BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	132 KV Substation – Mohlakeng Ext.11 – (Phase 2 Multi year project)	R7 000 000
		Supply and install new split type meters.	R600 000
		Secure of Pillar boxes in Greater Randfontein	R2 000 000
		Infrastructure Maintenance Electricity: Two projects identified – **First project**: - Replace redundant MV cable – Culemborg Park residential area.	R3 000 000
		Second phase: 4.) Badirile, 5.) Mohlakeng Ext.7 6.) Oasis, Aureus.	R1 000 000
		Energy efficient Projects on Council buildings and street-lights.	R5 000 000
		Energy efficient – Solar kits for houses.	R2 000 000
		Professional Fees – Registration of servitudes to Lafarge in the name of Eskom.	R1 500 000
		Replace existing MV cable between Munic main substation and NOLA.	R1 500 000
		Replace existing MV cable between Da Gama and Van der Stel str, Culemborg Park switching station (Phase 1)	R1 500 000
		Replace redundant MV cable – Culemborg Park.	R1 000 000

		(Phase 2)	
		Securing of miniature substation: Mohlakeng, Toekomsrus and Randfontein.(Phase 2)	R500 000
		Securing of Pillar Boxes: Mohlakeng, Toekomsrus and Randfontein.(Phase 3)	R1 500 000
		Replace all existing budget energy control meters with new split type meters (Phase 2)	R500 000
		(High-mast lights) Security to the greater community of Randfontein, Mohlakeng and Toekomsrus.	R1 000 000
		Upgrading of existing overhead networks – Agricultural holdings – Wheatlands small holdings, Elandsvlei small holdings, Lou marina holdings and Botha small holdings. (Phase.2)	R2 000 000
		Refurbishment of MV switches – Main intake substations: Westergloor Toekomsrus x (Diamond & Plum) Mohlakeng Ext.5	R500 000
		Refurbishment of existing MV & LV networks – Toekomsrus. (Phase 2)	R2 000 000
		Refurbishment of existing electrical networks: Mohlakeng ext.4/5/7/8	R2 000 000
		New Mohlakengext.11 132/11-kV Substation	R35 000 000
		Bridge funding: Electrification of houses –	R4 500 000

		Mohlakeng ext.11	
DEPARTMENT	**KPA**	**PROJECT**	**BUDGET**
PARKS	BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	Wetland rehabilitation	R 350 000
		Beautification of RLM	R 500 000
		Development of a park (new)	R 1 000 000
		Wetland rehabilitation	R 350 000
		Beautification of RLM	R 500 000
		Development of a park (new)	R 1 000 000
		Upgrade of existing cemeteries	R 500 000
		Purchasing of lawn mowers	R300 000
		Upgrade and rehabilitation of Bird Sanctuary	R12 000 000
		Park Development	R1,500 000
		Beautification	R1 000 000
		Purchasing of lawn Mowers	R400 000
		Upgrade of existing cemeteries	R1,500 000
		Wetland Rehabilitation	R350 000
		Upgrade and refurbishment of of existing & obsolete parks facilities	R500 000
		Implement a computerised cemeteries data management program	R200 000
		Maintenance of cemeteries	R2 000 000
DEPARTMENT	**KPA**	**PROJECT**	**BUDGET**
ROADS	BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	Street Names	R 63 000.00
		Road / Traffic Signs	R 23 000.00
		Storm water – Maintenance and Replacement	R 2 00 000.00

		Grit Ralerata Street and Sechoaro Street	
		Grit Commer Street	
		Storm water Mphephu Street	R 2 000 000.00
		Storm water Mabina Street	
		Storm water Molefe Street	
		Storm water Papaja Street	
		Storm water Gooseberry Street	
		Sub soil Kenneth Road	
		'V' Drain Randfontein South	
		Purification discharge point	
		Repair potholes	R4 250 000.00 (Budget 2013/4)
		Installation of speed humps	
		Re-gravelling	
		Rehabilitation of Maugham Road	R 2 000 000.00
		Paving of the intersections with special paving blocks	16 000 000.00
		Road re-surfacing	99 000 000.00
		Slurry machine	6 000 000.00
		Improving the storm water systems in greater Randfontein	20 000 000.00
DEPARTMENT	**KPA**	**PROJECT**	**BUDGET**
WATER AND SANITATION	BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	Replacement of residential water meters in greater Randfontein.	900 000
		Application of water use Licence for Randfontein WWTW	400 000
		Replacement of 110 mm asbestos water pipe with 110 uPVC water pipe in Homelake.	1 500 000
		Replacement of 110 mm sewer pipes with200 mm pipes in Mohlakeng Ext 7	1 000
		Upgrade/refurbishment of anaerobic digesters for sludge treatment and	5000 000

		compliance purposes.	
		Procurement of 2x sludge dewatering belt presses for sludge handling and disposal purposes	10 000 000
		Refurbishment of 4x Primary settling tanks.	2 000 000
		Repair and Replacement of the security fencing at WWTW	2 000 000
		Upgrade/refurbishment of anaerobic digesters for sludge treatment and compliance purposes.	5000 000
		Upgrade and Refurbishment of sewer pipe with u PVC pipe in Mohlakeng Ext 4	5 000 000
		Upgrade and Refurbishment of sewer pipe with u PVC pipe in Mohlakeng Ext 7	5 000 000
		Upgrade and Refurbishment of sewer pipe with u PVC pipe in Mohlakeng Ext 11	5 000 000
		Refurbish and install pressure management system	1 000 000
		Upgrade and Refurbishment of sewer pump stations	15 000 000
		Provision of water and wastewater quality monitoring service	4 500 000
		Upgrade and Refurbishment of Badirile WWTW	2 000 000
			10 000 000